

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy, high 56, low 48 (5-11). Tomorrow: mainly cloudy, high 58, low 50 (7-14). LONDON: Mainly cloudy, high 58, low 48 (7-14). Tomorrow: mainly cloudy, high 58, low 48 (7-14). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, high 62, low 48 (7-14). Tomorrow: partly cloudy, high 62, low 48 (7-14). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 12.5 F. Lebanon 12.5 F.
Belgium 12.5 F. Luxembourg 12.5 F.
Denmark 20.0 F. Morocco 12.5 F.
France (low) 9.0 F. Netherlands 2.0 F.
Germany 1.0 F. Portugal 3.0 F.
Great Britain 1.0 F. Spain 1.0 F.
Greece 1.0 F. Sweden 1.0 F.
India 1.0 F. Switzerland 1.0 F.
Iran 1.0 F. Turkey 1.0 F.
Italy 1.0 F. U.S. Military 1.0 F.
Japan 1.0 F. Yugoslavia 1.0 F.

No. 27,720

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1972

Established 1887

U.S., China Vow to Seek Détente in Asia; Nixon Hails 'Week That Changed World'



THE PASSING PARADE—Group of Shanghai residents watch with interest as President Nixon and his party pass by during his official visit to the city on Saturday.

By Max Frankel

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27 (NYT).—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai concluded here today a week of unusual negotiations and parted with pledges to arrange a gradual American withdrawal from Taiwan and a gradual increase in their own official, unofficial and commercial dealings.

Mr. Nixon, contending that "this was the week that changed the world," prepared to head home tomorrow with a conviction that both governments were committed to "build a bridge" across the Pacific Ocean and 22 years of hostility. The President was scheduled to take off from Shanghai at 10 a.m. (2200 GMT) tomorrow and planned to reach Washington, after a stopover in Alaska, at 9 p.m. (2200 GMT Tuesday).

The communiqué today alternated between statements of

Text of communiqué—Page 2

agreement and separate statements of divergent position, a technique that is not uncommon in diplomacy but which was applied rather extensively by the two leaders.

The document said on behalf of the United States that "Taiwan is a part of China." It committed the United States not to challenge that contention, which is made by both the Communist and Nationalist Chinese. It reported Washington's desire for a peaceful settlement "by the Chinese themselves" and with that "prospect" in mind asserted the President's "ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan."

No Timebale

Mr. Nixon promised that in the meantime, but without a timetable, the 8,000-man American garrison on the island would be progressively reduced "as the tension in the area diminishes." Almost all those troops have been placed there in support of the fighting in South Vietnam but the Nixon administration appears now to be earmarking them for diplomatic use in the developing relationship with China.

On behalf of the Peking government, the communiqué said that the Taiwan issue remained "the crucial question obstructing" normal relations with the United States. But Peking agreed to several steps, also without timetable, toward closer contacts.

The Chinese vowed to stay in touch with the U.S. government through various official channels, including the occasional

Neither (the U.S. nor China) should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to the efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. . . .

The United States . . . reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. . . . It affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces . . . from Taiwan. . . .

—From the U.S.-Chinese communiqué.

dispatch to Peking of a senior American representative for diplomatic discussions. They agreed to "facilitate" further unofficial contacts in science, technology, culture, sports and journalism. And the Chinese agreed to permit the progressive development of trade with the United States.

These provisions on Taiwan and contacts formed the core of the bargain struck by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou in 15 hours of formal talks last week, mostly in Peking. The two leaders in their communiqué also touched on a large variety of other subjects, some of them specific and some of them rather general. But the success of the collaboration they sought

hinged on the central compromise. The President had wanted an even faster pace of diplomatic and private communications and exchanges. The premier had wanted a firmer recognition of Peking as the sole and legal government for Taiwan.

Future Actions

Both sides moved somewhat from past positions, but their concessions were in the realm of future actions. Thus, the degree to which each implements its concessions can be regulated to match the performance by the other side. The withdrawal from Taiwan and the admission of Americans to China were not directly linked in the accord, but Henry A. Kissinger, the President's principal

adviser here, acknowledged that they could "become interdependent again" at any time.

Mr. Kissinger's use of the word "again" was the clearest indication of the trade-off that has been arranged in the talks. But the President and the premier had indicated their contending objectives on many other occasions, including the public toasts that they exchanged at alternately warm and restrained banquets.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou wound up their week of contacts in high spirits, at least outwardly. They dined in mutual tribute at a dinner here tonight and stood

up to shake hands warmly on impulse when their host at the dinner, Chang Chun-chiao, the chairman of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, saluted the agreement in his city.

The desire to collaborate in the search for stability in Asia after the Vietnam war was plainly a major impulse for agreement, as it had been for the summit meeting in the first place. The communiqué said that both sides had benefited from the candid discussions at a time of "important changes and great upheavals" in the world.

Mr. Nixon said in his dinner toast that the fact of agreement here and the future conduct of the two nations were even more important than the letter and the words of the communiqué.

Cooperation Eyed

At a news conference, Mr. Kissinger commented about the accord and took the same approach. He said that the direction of the new relationship was more important than the accomplishment of the past week, inasmuch as the two sides had agreed to begin a process of coordinating their actions when their interests converged and of reducing frictions when their interests differed.

A desire to help one another relieve the pressures generated by the Soviet Union was deemed to be another important stimulus toward agreement. On behalf of China, and also as an expression of shared attitudes, the communiqué twice vowed opposition to any efforts to establish "hegemony" in the Asia-Pacific region. It did not mention the Soviet Union, which Mr. Nixon will visit in late May, for another summit conference, and Mr. Kissinger insisted that the language here was not aimed against any specific country.

But this disavowal was widely described by American officials as merely a polite nod for an effort to suggest to the Soviet Union that China and the United States would not allow their relations with Moscow to interfere with their own diplomatic prospects.

And presumably, the President and the premier also found important domestic political advantages in the accord and in the elaborately televised public fellowship that accompanied the negotiations.

Mr. Nixon is returning home ready to argue that he has laid the basis for his "generation of peace." Mr. Chou has reinforced the moderate line by which he is trying to lead China from the convulsions of the Cultural Revolution toward more orderly and profitable development of industry. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



FAREWELL TOAST—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon join in a last drink at dinner in Shanghai yesterday evening, winding up the Chinese trip.

Israelis Strike at Guerrilla Bases In Lebanon for 3d Straight Day

BEIRUT, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Israel forces struck into Lebanon today for the third straight day as the fighting widened to include Syrians for the first time. Palestinian guerrillas said Israeli planes bombed a Palestinian refugee camp at Nabatiyeh, miles inside Lebanon, killing six children and wounding 10 other inmates. They said one of the

planes was hit and headed back to Israel in flames. A Lebanese communiqué said the raid lasted seven minutes, but the guerrilla spokesman said six Phantoms attacked the camp for 20 minutes with rockets and machine guns. The camp holds 3,000 refugees.

Guerrillas in Damascus said Syrian Army anti-aircraft guns

opened fire on Israeli Phantom and Mirage jets which, along with ground artillery, bombarded a 40-square-mile area of Lebanon's southeastern Mount Hermon area, known as "Patahland."

A Lebanese military spokesman said an Israeli armored spearhead estimated at regimental strength drove four miles into Lebanese territory, seized the village of Rachaya Boukhar and blew up eight houses.

"Squadrons of Skyhawk jets bombed the refugee camp at Nabatiyeh for seven minutes," he said.

According to military sources, the air and artillery strikes were aimed at guerrilla concentrations and designed to give cover for ground troops attacking guerrilla hideouts. As yesterday, the attacks centered on the Akroub region.

Several guerrilla communiqués over the past two days have spoken of Israeli bulldozers driving dirt roads across the border. President Suleiman Franjeh held an emergency meeting in the Presidential Palace in Beirut with government leaders and guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat, the radio said.

From Marjayoun, on the edge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Russians Fear Collision

Taiwan Officials Are Stunned By Nixon-Chou Communiqué

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—World reaction to today's joint Sino-American communiqué climaxing President Nixon's talks with Chinese leaders in Peking was generally favorable except in Taiwan, where officials declared themselves stunned.

Moscow also appeared to want more assurances to dispel anxiety over the Chinese-American rapprochement.

In Taipei, the Chinese Nationalists were shocked that President Nixon had agreed to mention "Taiwan prominently in the communiqué and even more so for him to say that all U.S. forces and military installations would be withdrawn from the island, without a time limit."

"We are pained by Mr. Nixon's pronouncement, but at the same time we are glad that he has not broken his pledge to stand by the U.S. defense commitments to Taiwan," one official said.

Kissinger remark

Officials were gratified by the statement by Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, that the U.S. defense treaty with the Chiang Kai-shek government would be maintained.

Soviet leaders noted that the Chinese and Americans had agreed that it would be against the interests of the world for a major country to collide with another leading power against other countries.

Soviet commentators have issued several warnings against any anti-Soviet collusion in Peking and the Communist Youth League newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, said today that attempts at a deal with Washington were a predictable product of Chinese "anti-Sovietism."

In Washington, the communiqué was felt to strongly emphasize how President Nixon had succeeded in making a start in improving relations with China while reaffirming commitments to U.S. allies in Asia.

The agreements he reached with Premier Chou En-lai are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

After Setback in Senate

Italy Prepares for Elections For New Parliament in May

ROME, Feb. 27 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone called in the leaders of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies today to the step he must take before dissolving parliament and calling national elections.

The move came after the eight-year-old minority government of Giulio Andreotti failed to win a vote of confidence.

Mr. Andreotti resigned and was asked to remain in office in a caretaker capacity until the election.

It will be the first premature national election since 1954, when Adolfo Moro was assassinated. Government sources said that Mr. Leone would dissolve parliament either tomorrow or Tuesday if the election will take place on May 7 or 14.

Losses by 4 Votes

Mr. Andreotti failed by only four votes to win approval for his Christian Democratic government, but political observers said at least he had passed the hurdle he was doomed to lose in the lower house.

Mr. Andreotti presided over a last meeting of the caretaker government today to set June 11, 1972, the date for a national referendum on divorce—an explosive issue in this predominantly Roman Catholic nation.

But even this was a formality, for the law bars a referendum and general election in the same year, the referendum will automatically be delayed until June 3. The date was set merely to keep the measure in the legislative pipeline.

Meanwhile, the Monarchist Party agreed today to combine political strength with the

neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

The move immediately brought charges of betrayal from traditional royalists. One-tenth of the party leadership quit to form a new monarchist group.

At the end of a national congress today, the party voted to maintain its "traditions and ideals" but to merge politically with the neo-Fascist party.

All but a handful of the 600 delegates voted to join the neo-Fascists in a rightist alliance in the next election.

The death toll later rose to 57, Reuters reported.

"The magnitude of this tragedy seems to grow as we move further into it," Gov. Moore said at a news conference in Charleston.

According to earlier estimates, at least 80 persons were killed when the dam burst under the pressure of a swollen mountain stream, sending a 20-foot wall of water rushing through Buffalo Creek Valley and carrying away most of the mining camp of Lorado.

The flash flood came at mid-morning yesterday after three inches of rainfall atop a 25-inch snowfall swelled the creek, allowing it to push through a pile of slag which served as a dam.

The water carried away huge

chunks of earth, burying many of the victims. Others were trapped in their homes or other buildings.

Gov. Moore said work crews succeeded today in reaching Amherstside, where concrete roadways gave way to country roads, some nine miles east of Lorado.

Heavy Rains

There had been heavy rains in the area for three days since generally steady rain began Wednesday. Flash-flood and flood warnings had been posted for most of West Virginia.

Residents reportedly had been warned in the past that the dam might break at Lorado, but 28 time passed had stopped worrying about it.

One of the governor's aides said rescuers had been unable to establish communications with the small communities of Lumsdale and Pardee last night.

Appalachian Mining Camps Swept Away

57 Known Dead After W.Va. Dam Bursts

CHARLESTON, W.V., Feb. 27 (UPI).—Death and destruction came to Buffalo Creek Valley yesterday afternoon when an earthen dam burst under pressure of flood-water.

Gov. Arch Moore said today the death toll has climbed to 41 in the flash flood which struck the southern corner of West Virginia, and it may "double, triple or quadruple."

The flash flood came at mid-morning yesterday after three inches of rainfall atop a 25-inch snowfall swelled the creek, allowing it to push through a pile of slag which served as a dam.

The water carried away huge

According to Russian Diplomat

Nixon's Soviet Visit Reported Due May 22, Lasting 5-7 Days

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT).—President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union is expected to begin May 22 and last between five and seven days, according to a Soviet Embassy source.

The diplomat gave the exact date in answer to a question from a newsmen at a diplomatic function Thursday night. He said final details had yet to be worked out. One State Department official confirmed the report Friday, but other high depart-

ment officials said they were not informed and could not comment. The White House so far has kept the date of the visit a secret, planning to announce it after Mr. Nixon's return from China. Mr. Nixon announced at an Oct. 12 news conference that he was going to Moscow in the "latter part" of May.

The timing of the Nixon trip to Russia has left open the possibility that he might stop off in Bonn on his way home to speak with Western leaders in advance of a regularly scheduled NATO ministerial session set for the West German capital on May 30 and 31.

"Something in the Air"

A well-placed West European diplomat said Friday that "something was in the air" but details had not been worked out.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers would normally brief the NATO foreign ministers' conference about the Moscow talks, but Mr. Nixon may do it himself to assuage any concern in West Europe that might stem from the Soviet visit, the diplomat said.

A high State Department official, while not ruling out that such a NATO meeting might take place with the President, said firmly that no such plans currently existed.

Discussion of the agenda of Mr. Nixon's Moscow visit began on Feb. 4 when Mr. Rogers met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. An official said that further work on the agenda had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

One Small, Sticky Setback

HONGKONG, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Richard Nixon, who as a politician regards the handshake as a must, ran into trouble in the gardens of Kwo-Kong Park today.

He shook hands with a pig-tailed girl of 6, but when he reached out to clasp the hand of her 7-year-old brother, the youngster suddenly moved away.

"He has candy in that hand and he doesn't want to let go of it," Mr. Nixon was told by his interpreter.

Sudan Will Grant Autonomy To South, End 16-Year War

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—The southern area of the Sudan is to have self-government—ending 16 years of conflict—under an agreement reached by the South Sudan Liberation Front and the Sudanese government here today.

A joint statement said both parties had decided on "a political, legal and administrative framework within which regional aspirations can be fulfilled and the national interests and sovereignty best preserved."

The agreement followed a campaign by southern secessionists for a separate state, which they call "Azania." The campaign began when the largely African south rebelled against Arab rule from the north in 1955.

No official details of the agreement were available, but a

spokesman for the liberation front, Medhin Degarar, said complete agreement had been reached on all points, including security.

The two sides have been meeting here for two weeks.

Technical difficulties delayed an initialing ceremony scheduled this afternoon between Vice-President Abel Alier of the Sudan, and Eshon Mondiri Gwoma, a former Sudanese cabinet minister, now representing the liberation front delegation.

The two sides are also understood to have reached a ceasefire agreement, which will come into force when the agreement is ratified by President Gaafar Numéri and Maj.-Gen. Joseph Lago, head of the liberation front.

The Chinese-American Communiqué

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27 (AP).—The communiqué issued today at the conclusion of the meetings between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai:

President Richard Nixon of the United States of America visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China from Feb. 21 to Feb. 28, 1972. Accompanying the President were Mrs. Nixon, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry Kissinger, and other American officials.

President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Communist Party of China on Feb. 21. The two leaders had a serious and frank exchange of views on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs.

During the visit, extensive, earnest and frank discussions were held between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai on the normalization of relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, as well as on other matters of interest to both sides. In addition, Secretary of State William Rogers and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks in the same spirit.

President Nixon and his party visited Peking and viewed cultural, industrial and agricultural sites, and they also toured Hangchow and Shanghai where, among other things, they viewed similar places of interest.

The leaders of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America found it beneficial to have this opportunity, after so many years without contact, to present candidly to one another their views on a variety of issues. They reviewed the international situation in which important changes and great upheavals are taking place and expounded their respective positions and attitudes.

U.S. Position

The U.S. side stated: Peace in Asia and peace in the world requires efforts both to reduce immediate tensions and to eliminate the basic causes of conflict. The United States will work for a just and secure peace; just, because it fulfills the aspirations of peoples and nations for freedom and progress; secure, because it removes the danger of foreign aggression. The United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world, free of outside pressure or intervention.

The United States believes that the effort to reduce tensions is served by improving communications between countries that have different ideologies so as to lessen the risks of confrontation through accident, misunderstanding, or misinterpretation. Countries should treat each other with mutual respect and be willing to compete peacefully, letting performance be the ultimate judge.

No country should claim territoriality and each country should be prepared to re-examine its own attitudes for the common good. The United States stressed that the peoples of Indochina should be allowed to determine their destiny without outside intervention—its constant primary objective has been a negotiated solution; the eight-point proposal put forward by the Republic of Vietnam and the United States on Jan. 27, 1972, represents a basis for the attainment of that objective; in the absence of a negotiated settlement the United States envisages the ultimate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the region consistent with the aim of self-determination for each country of Indochina.

Taiwan Amity

The United States places the highest value on its friendly relations with Japan; it will continue to develop the existing close bonds. Consistent with the United Nations Security Council resolution of Dec. 21, 1971, the United States favors the continuation of the ceasefire between India and Pakistan and the withdrawal of all military forces to within their own territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir; the United States supports the right of the peoples of South Asia to shape their own future in peace, free of military threat, and without having the area become the subject of big-power rivalry.

The Chinese side stated: Whenever there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want



CROSSING ANOTHER BRIDGE—President Nixon and Chou En-lai stroll across a bridge during a sightseeing tour in Hangchow Saturday. Mrs. Nixon is in center rear.

revolution—this has become the irresistible trend of history.

All nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small, and strong nations should not bully the weak. China will never be a superpower and it opposes hegemony and power politics of any kind. The Chinese side stated that it firmly supports the struggles of all oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation and that the people of all countries have the right to choose their social systems according to their own wishes and the right to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own countries and oppose foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion.

All foreign troops should be withdrawn to their own countries.

The Chinese side expressed its firm support for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in their efforts for the attainment of their goals and its firm support for the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the elaboration of February this year on the two key problems in the proposal, and to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the Indochinese peoples.

Concerning Korea

It firmly supports the eight-point program for the peaceful unification of Korea put forward by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 12, 1971, and the stand for the abolition of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

It firmly opposes the revival and outward expansion of Japanese militarism and firmly supports the Japanese people's desire to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan.

It firmly maintains that India and Pakistan should, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on the Indo-Pakistan question, immediately withdraw all their forces to their respective territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir and firmly supports the Pakistan government and people in their struggle to preserve their independence and sovereignty and the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the "right" of self-determination.

Essential Differences

There are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

International disputes should

be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. The United States and the People's Republic of China are prepared to apply these principles to their mutual relations.

The Mutual Declaration

With these principles of international relations in mind the two sides stated that:

Progress toward the normalization of relations between China and the United States is in the interests of all countries.

Both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict.

Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to the efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

Neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with other countries directed at other states.

Both sides are of the view that it would be against the interests of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of interest.

The two sides expressed the hope that the gains achieved during this visit would open up new prospects for the relations between the two countries. They believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples, but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the world.

President Nixon, Mrs. Nixon and the American party express their appreciation for the gracious hospitality shown them by the government and people of the People's Republic of China.

They recorded Washington's pre-eminent desire for "friendly relations" with Japan, and China's concern about Japanese "militarism."

And they reaffirmed their separate but overlapping policies in South Asia, alluding to their collaboration in support of the "relaxation" of tensions and the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops from the border areas in which both countries were seen to be "clinging" in defense of Pakistan. The Chinese also deplored "great power rivalry" in the Indian subcontinent.

An agreement on general principles of international conduct, with Mr. Nixon subscribing fully to the premier's long-standing definition of peaceful co-existence, as first defined at the

States; the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Taiwan is a province of China which has long been returned to the motherland; the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair, in which no other country has the right to interfere; and all U.S. forces and military installations must be withdrawn from Taiwan.

The Chinese government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "One China, One Taiwan," "China, Two Governments," "Two Chinas," or "independent Taiwan" or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined."

The U.S. side declared: the United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States government does not challenge that position. It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

Broader Understanding

The two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. To this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial.

Each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

Both sides view bilateral trade as another area from which mutual benefits can be derived, and agree that economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit are in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. They agree to facilitate the progressive development of trade between their two countries.

The two sides agree that they will stay in contact through various channels, including the sending of a senior U.S. representative to Peking from time to time for concrete consultations to the normalization of relations between the two countries and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

The two sides expressed the hope that the gains achieved during this visit would open up new prospects for the relations between the two countries. They believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples, but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the world.

President Nixon, Mrs. Nixon and the American party express their appreciation for the gracious hospitality shown them by the government and people of the People's Republic of China.

They recorded Washington's pre-eminent desire for "friendly relations" with Japan, and China's concern about Japanese "militarism."

And they reaffirmed their separate but overlapping policies in South Asia, alluding to their collaboration in support of the "relaxation" of tensions and the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops from the border areas in which both countries were seen to be "clinging" in defense of Pakistan. The Chinese also deplored "great power rivalry" in the Indian subcontinent.

An agreement on general principles of international conduct, with Mr. Nixon subscribing fully to the premier's long-standing definition of peaceful co-existence, as first defined at the

Bandung Conference of nonaligned nations in 1955; and Mr. Chou accepting an American statement that international disputes should be settled without threat or use of force.

This did not amount to a renunciation of the use of force against Taiwan because Peking desired Taiwan to be a province of China and therefore a strictly internal problem. Now, China apparently lacks the force it would need to wrest the island from the Nationalist Army in the foreseeable future.

Separate Chinese and American statements about Taiwan, the first calling for an American withdrawal and the second promising it by stages but conditionally. Mr. Kissinger would not specify the "tension in the area" that he said could delay the American force reduction for some time.

He had previously indicated that nearly all of the troops on Taiwan were necessary, mostly in support of war efforts in Vietnam. Before the buildup in Indochina only a few hundred American troops were in Taiwan, engaged in naval activities and on advisory and aid missions to the Nationalist government.

But Mr. Kissinger avoided any suggestion that an end of the fighting in Indochina would permit—or assure—the promised pullout. On the contrary, the Nixon administration appears eager to draw out the process of withdrawal to retain leverage in the unfolding relationship with China. Its definitions of policy have already eroded the diplomatic position of the Nationalists—in the United Nations and in many other countries.

This is expected to get in motion a form of political erosion on Taiwan and it was believed doubtful that Mr. Nixon would pull out all U.S. forces on the island until he had seen the pace of the political change on the island and of its dealings with Peking.

Nixon Phones Graham on His Visit to China

VERO BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP).—Evangelist Billy Graham disclosed yesterday that President Nixon called him from Peking Friday night.

"I suppose it was the first time that the words 'God' and 'prayer' had been used in a communication between China and America in many years," Mr. Graham said at his motel near Cape Kennedy.

The President made his call just before he left Peking for Hangchow. "Mr. Nixon said he was thinking about my wife Ruth and the fact that she was born and reared in China," Mr. Graham said.

Nixon's Soviet Visit Reported Due May 22, Lasting 5-7 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

been put off until after Mr. Nixon returns from China.

Mr. Nixon already has indicated that he expects the Moscow visit to lead to a number of substantive agreements, particularly on bilateral matters between the two countries, such as strategic arms limitation and certain economic matters.

He also said in his State of the World message to Congress that "we want to establish a political framework for dealing with the issues still in dispute."

Regular Talks

This suggested to some officials that the United States might be interested in the kind of relationship Russia has inaugurated in recent years with France and Canada, in which regular high-level meetings are held between officials of the two governments.

Mr. Nixon said that he wished to raise with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin the Middle East situation and discuss "the reasons for the failure to reach a peaceful

settlement there." In addition, he has indicated a desire to discuss problems in other areas of the world and the extent to which we share an interest in stability.

This was an apparent reference to such parts of the world as Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent, where the two countries have supported opposite sides in conflicts.

State Department officials preparing background papers for the Moscow visit have been instructed to assume that it would be largely devoted to working sessions with ceremonial events at a minimum.

Although Dr. Jarring apparently got nowhere in his proposal that Israel withdraw from occupied Arab territory as a prelude to peace negotiations, Mr. Waldheim said the trip had been "very useful, very helpful."

"I look forward to the mission being continued," he said.

Mr. Waldheim flew to Geneva from New York to visit the UN's European headquarters for the first time since he became secretary-general in December.

Son on Vacation

He had lunch with his daughter, who works for the UN narcotics board, and his son, who was on a skiing vacation in Switzerland. The meeting with Dr. Jarring was followed by a dinner given by Vittorio Wismere Guicciardi, director of the European office in Geneva.

Mr. Waldheim will visit the International Red Cross tomorrow, attend the resumption of the 25-nation disarmament conference Tuesday and pay an official visit to the Swiss capital of Bern on Wednesday.

On Thursday, Mr. Waldheim will go home to Vienna for a private visit and on March 6 will fly to South Africa to discuss UN demands that South-West Africa be given independence.

It will be the first visit to South Africa by a secretary-general and Mr. Waldheim said he was going "with no illusions." He said he hoped his trip would help achieve initial progress in solving the South-West Africa question.

Kadar Concludes Visit

BUDAPEST, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Hungarian Communist party leader János Kadar concluded a two-day official visit to Romania yesterday and returned to Budapest, the Hungarian news agency MTI said.

During Mr. Kadar's visit, Hungary and Romania signed a 30-year friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance pact.

He had previously indicated that nearly all of the troops on Taiwan were necessary, mostly in support of war efforts in Vietnam. Before the buildup in Indochina only a few hundred American troops were in Taiwan, engaged in naval activities and on advisory and aid missions to the Nationalist government.

But Mr. Kissinger avoided any suggestion that an end of the fighting in Indochina would permit—or assure—the promised pullout. On the contrary, the Nixon administration appears eager to draw out the process of withdrawal to retain leverage in the unfolding relationship with China. Its definitions of policy have already eroded the diplomatic position of the Nationalists—in the United Nations and in many other countries.

This is expected to get in motion a form of political erosion on Taiwan and it was believed doubtful that Mr. Nixon would pull out all U.S. forces on the island until he had seen the pace of the political change on the island and of its dealings with Peking.

Sees A-Help From West

Russia Says It Is Imperiled By Peak Chinese Arms Outlay

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (NYT).—

According to the Soviet Defense Ministry, Chinese military spending has reached an all-time high, amounting to about one-third of Peking's overall budget, and Western nations supply the Chinese with strategic materials even for the production of nuclear weapons.

The armed forces newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, made the charges Friday and carried a long commentary emphasizing that the modernization of Chinese weapons systems was directed mainly against the Soviet Union.

Although other Soviet press articles have accused China of collusion with the United States

and displayed Soviet apprehensions about a potential Chinese-American strategic understanding directed against the Soviet Union, Friday's commentary made no mention of President Nixon's current talks with Chinese leaders. Nor did it specify which Western powers were providing materials to the Chinese armaments industry.

Just two days earlier, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet defense minister, made the general charge that aggressive circles "headed by American imperialism" still harbor "plans for destroying the Soviet Union and other Socialist states."

U.S. Aid Fears

But he did not link this in any way with China. Moreover, Friday's sharply worded article in Krasnaya Zvezda suggested that the Soviet military establishment clearly regards China as a more immediate and specific threat, although some diplomats believe the Nixon visit may be causing the Kremlin to worry about some American backing for China in the unlikely event of a Sino-Soviet conflict.

The Krasnaya Zvezda article, the most extensive assessment of China's military posture in some time in the Soviet press, noted with concern the increased threat of intermediate-range missile strikes that give Peking for the first time the capability of striking Moscow and European Russia. It alluded to construction of military positions near the Sino-Soviet frontiers and also of delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons.

The Peking leadership, the Soviet military journal asserted, is engaged in intensifying "purely military measures to prepare for war, such as the development and stockpiling of modern weapons, widening military construction in border districts and military training of the population through the system of people's volunteers functioning even in peacetime."

The result, according to the article, is that specialists calculate that Chinese military expenditures have reached a record level of about 19-20 billion yuan (\$2-2.5 billion) annually, or about one-third of China's government budget.

West Agrees on Sum

These figures correspond with Western projections of Chinese defense expenditures and amount to less than half of the Soviet Union's declared defense budget of 17.9 billion rubles (\$2.5 billion).

The Soviet commentary asserted that about three-fourths of Chinese foreign trade turnover was with capitalist countries and "a greater and greater proportion consists of goods of a strategic character: nonferrous and rare metals, equipment and materials necessary for the production of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery, and even military equipment." No details were given.

Krasnaya Zvezda left no doubt that the Chinese buildup was pointed at the Soviet Union. "Chinese militarism is permeated right through with anti-Sovietism," it declared. "The population is being intimidated by the threat of war, and the inevitability of war is equated with the inevitability of war with the Soviet Union."

A-Test Cited

Specifically, the Soviet newspaper linked China's nuclear-test program to its overall anti-Soviet line. "The Maoists especially reinforced their negative attitude to the Soviet (disarmament) proposals with a regular nuclear explosion, proclaiming the international atmosphere as a state of peace."

The general tenor of the article was in keeping with recent efforts by the Kremlin to discredit China militarily on grounds that militiamen of Chinese society represents a distortion of Communist doctrine as well as a disadvantage to Chinese consumers.

He had previously indicated that nearly all of the troops on Taiwan were necessary, mostly in support of war efforts in Vietnam. Before the buildup in Indochina only a few hundred American troops were in Taiwan, engaged in naval activities and on advisory and aid missions to the Nationalist government.

But Mr. Kissinger avoided any suggestion that an end of the fighting in Indochina would permit—or assure—the promised pullout. On the contrary, the Nixon administration appears eager to draw out the process of withdrawal to retain leverage in the unfolding relationship with China. Its definitions of policy have already eroded the diplomatic position of the Nationalists—in the United Nations and in many other countries.

This is expected to get in motion a form of political erosion on Taiwan and it was believed doubtful that Mr. Nixon would pull out all U.S. forces on the island until he had seen the pace of the political change on the island and of its dealings with Peking.

He had previously indicated that nearly all of the troops on Taiwan were necessary, mostly in support of war efforts in Vietnam. Before the buildup in Indochina only a few hundred American troops were in Taiwan, engaged in naval activities and on advisory and aid missions to the Nationalist government.

But Mr. Kissinger avoided any suggestion that an end of the fighting in Indochina would permit—or assure—the promised pullout. On the contrary, the Nixon administration appears eager to draw out the process of withdrawal to retain leverage in the unfolding relationship with China. Its definitions of policy have already eroded the diplomatic position of the Nationalists—in the United Nations and in many other countries.

This is expected to get in motion a form of political erosion on Taiwan and it was believed doubtful that Mr. Nixon would pull out all U.S. forces on the island until he had seen the pace of the political change on the island and of its dealings with Peking.

He had previously indicated that nearly all of the troops on Taiwan were necessary, mostly in support of war efforts in Vietnam. Before the buildup in Indochina only a few hundred American troops were in Taiwan, engaged in naval activities and on advisory and aid missions to the Nationalist government.

But Mr. Kissinger avoided any suggestion that an end of the fighting in Indochina would permit—or assure—the promised pullout. On the contrary, the Nixon administration appears eager to draw out the process of withdrawal to retain leverage in the unfolding relationship with China. Its definitions of policy have already eroded the diplomatic position of the Nationalists—in the United Nations and in many other countries.

SWEATER'S BAZAAR
The leading Faubourg
St. Honoré de Paris Boutique
NOW SHOWING
Its new, exclusive spring
Ready to wear of high class
dresses, coats,
knitwear and sportswear
designed by Chloé,
Léonard and Yvonne Saint-Laurent.
83, rue de la Paix, St. Honoré
77, rue de la Paix, St. Honoré
Tel. 31.90.37

estoril

SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND?
This fabulous holiday spot has everything—pure air, magnificent
beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful
gardens, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and
slot machines, nightclubs... plus year-round sunshine!
LET US TELL YOU MORE... JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL

Israel Raids Guerrilla Posts In Lebanon for Third Day

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Arzon area, a village held off by telephone, "we can see Israeli tanks advancing on Rachaya Fushkhar."

"Israeli planes are attacking the roads in the area and are shooting at anything that moves," Political sources said. The Israelis seemed to be driving roads through the area to give easy access to their tanks for future attacks. They noted that Israel in a statement to Lebanon Friday, warned that they would continue attacks into the country as long as Palestinian guerrillas launched operations from Lebanon into Israel.

The Lebanese military spokesman said squadrons of Israeli warplanes and heavy artillery began bombarding the Arzon area at 8 a.m.

Armored Regiment

"At 1 p.m. an Israeli force estimated at an armored regiment advanced into Lebanese territory

in the Arzon region... and was confronted by our forces who opened fire with heavy weapons," the spokesman said.

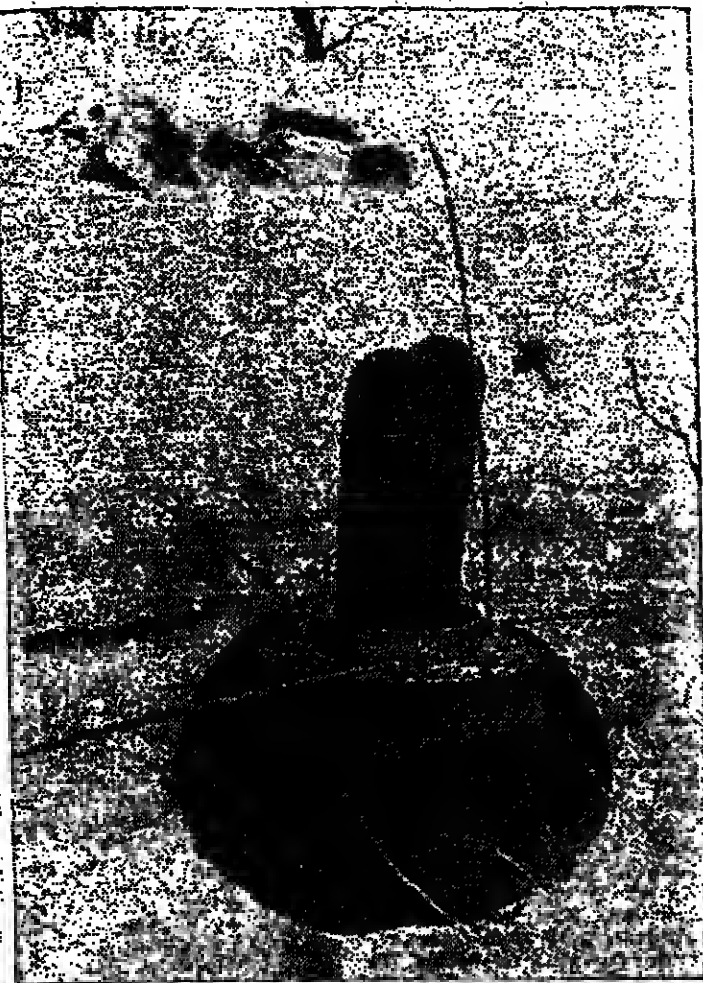
"Fighting is still going on," Guerrilla officials said. Palestinian resistance forces engaged the Israelis in "hand to hand" battles in the hills surrounding Habbaryeh.

Security Council Meets

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Lebanese Ambassador Najati Khabani told the Security Council yesterday that Israeli bulldozers protected by tanks were still operating roads on Lebanese territory.

The council adjourned after a three-hour debate without taking action, ignoring proposals by the Soviet Union, China and Somalia to enjoin Israel immediately from further military measures against Lebanon and request complete withdrawal of its troops from Lebanese territory.

WEATHER			
ALGERIA	13	54	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Overcast
APRAX	7	45	Very cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Very cloudy
BELMONT	19	65	Very cloudy
BERLIN	3	37	Overcast
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	11	52	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy
COLOGNE	2	36	Rain
COSTA MESA	18	65	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Rain
FRANKFURT	2	36	Foggy
GENEVA	9	48	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	8	47	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	13	55	Partly cloudy
LONDON	4	39	Very cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
MILAN	10	50	Rain
MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
MUNICH	4	39	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	12	54	Very cloudy
NICE	12	54	Very cloudy
OSLO	2	36	Overcast
PARIS	2	36	Overcast
ROME	14	57	Partly cloudy
SOFA	7	45	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	8	47	Very cloudy
TOKYO	28	82	Very cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Very cloudy
VENICE	12	54	Very cloudy
VIENNA	8	47	Overcast
WARSAW	8	47	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	8	47	Sunny
ZURICH	8	47	Very cloudy



Luna-20 capsule photographed at its recovery site.

Tests May Reveal Moon's Age

Russians Get Back Luna-20 With 'Unique' Rock Samples

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The Soviet Union announced yesterday that the return capsule of Luna-20 had landed safely Friday night with its precious cargo of moon rock, completing the second round-trip flight by an unmanned spacecraft to the surface of the moon.

Tass, the channel for official statements, on the secrecy-shrouded space program, said the re-entry capsule had been successfully recovered, despite a raging blizzard and a 1,000-foot ceiling of visibility.

Soviet space planners have stressed unmanned flights beyond earth's orbit, contending that they can perform many of the functions of the U.S. manned missions at lower cost and without risking human lives.

However, the U.S. astronauts in the Apollo program have brought back a larger volume and broader range of rock samples, selecting visually a variety of material from many locations.

Tass said the rock samples carried by Luna-20 would be handed over to the Soviet Academy of Sciences for analysis. It was drilled in an upland site only 75 miles from the spot in the Sea of Fertility where material was recovered in September, 1970, by Luna-16, the first unmanned craft to bring lunar rock to earth.

Luna-20, which blasted off from earth on Feb. 14, had landed in a mountain range, where no successful landing has been made before. U.S. manned flights have chosen flatter landing areas and Luna-18, which had been the first to attempt a landing in a mountainous region, crashed on the moon last Sept. 11.

Scientists believe that the moon is 4.5 billion years old, and there are hopes that the new samples from the upland region include the basalt that forms the original crust of the moon, the Associated Press reported.

Tass science commentator Anatoly Kartsky called the

samples "unique," the AP reported. The oldest samples of lunar soil recovered before Luna-20 are 3.5 billion years old. Tass said the Academy of Sciences would publish its findings but so far there is no indication of what kind of samples or how much has been recovered.

Exchanges of lunar samples have already taken place between the United States and Russia, the AP said, and Western experts said they wouldn't be surprised if the Soviet Union offered a portion of the new samples to the United States.

Jupiter Rocket Leaving Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Mankind's first journey to the planet Jupiter is due to begin at 6:52 A.M. tomorrow with the launch from Cape Kennedy of an unmanned atomic-powered spacecraft called Pioneer F.

The 570-pound Pioneer is set to be launched by a three-stage Atlas Centaur rocket that is expected to reach a record speed of 32,490 miles an hour by the time it burns out. So fast will Pioneer be moving when it leaves earth that it will cross the moon's orbit in 11 hours.

Pioneer's speed record is essential if the spacecraft is to reach Jupiter, following a curving path 620 million miles long over 22 months.

Part of a two-spacecraft, \$100-million project, Pioneer will pass Mars in three months, enter the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter a month later and arrive at Jupiter at Christmas time, 1973.

FPC Study Says U.S. Shortage Of Natural Gas Will Worsen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The shortage of natural gas that developed in the United States last year will continue and get worse, the Federal Power Commission said in a staff report Friday.

Analyzing trends up to 1990, the FPC concluded that "the burden of alleviating the deficiency will fall upon other fuels."

This would mean coal, nuclear

power, oil and forms of energy still in the research stage such as fusion, solar energy and the heat resources of the earth itself.

At a hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Hollis M. Dole, assistant secretary of Interior for mineral resources, concurred with the prediction that gas shortages were in prospect. But he argued that their severity would depend in part on the government's policy in setting the price of gas.

At present, the price of gas is regulated by the FPC.

Mr. Dole asserted that "part of our present difficulty stems from the fact that the wellhead price of the 70 percent of our natural gas moving in interstate commerce has for many years not been permitted to move in response to change in costs, the increasing difficulty of finding new supplies and the growing attractiveness of investment in other fields."

In its staff study, the FPC predicted an annual gas supply deficit of about 3 trillion cubic feet by 1980 and 17 trillion by 1990. Total demand in those years would be 34.5 trillion and 45.1 trillion cubic feet.

A 1969 report by the FPC's Bureau of Natural Gas had warned of imminent shortages during the five-year period through 1973.

Friday's report forecasts that U.S. production in the continental 48 states will reach a peak in the mid-1970s and decline thereafter.

It anticipates growing heavy reliance on imports and synthetic gas, which it said would account for 40 percent of consumption by 1990.

Angela Davis Goes to Trial Of 2 Convicts

10 Friends and Guards Accompany Militant

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Angela Davis Friday attended the trial of the "Soledad Brothers," whose release from prison she championed before she allegedly was involved in a violent attempt to free them.

Miss Davis faces murder charges this week in connection with that attempt.

Accompanied by about 10 friends and bodyguards, the 28-year-old black militant arrived at the Hall of Justice less than 48 hours after she was freed on bail Wednesday night. Her appearance prompted Judge S. Lee Vawter to warn the courtroom spectators against "black power" salutes or other manifestations.

The Soledad Brothers, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette, are charged with the murder of one guard at the Soledad State Prison, a "third" brother, George Jackson, was killed in an alleged escape attempt at San Quentin prison last August.

Miss Davis is charged with purchasing several guns which the brother of George Jackson, Jonathan, smuggled into a Marin County courthouse and used to kidnap Judge in the shootout that followed the judge and several other persons were killed. Miss Davis is charged with murder in the case.

Miss Davis was subjected to the same thorough search as other spectators and newsmen at the trial.

The courtroom is heavily guarded, and all spectators must register, be photographed and thoroughly searched.

Death Threats Reported

FRESNO, Calif., Feb. 27 (AP)—The man who provided 405 acres to guarantee bail for Miss Davis said Friday that his family has received telephoned death threats and that his wife was asked to remove their children from school.

Robert McAfee, 33, who said earlier that he hopes eventually to become a member of the U.S. Communist party, said that the party provided four guards armed with shotguns to protect his house following the death threats.

His wife, Darlene, 32, said that when she took their four sons to Helen City Elementary School Friday the superintendent-principal, Thomas V. Davis, asked that they leave the school because of pressure from the community and school trustees.

Mr. Davis, however, denied that he was pressured into removing the children and said that they were asked to leave because of a technicality involving their place of residence not being in the school district.

Cutoff of Funds Aimed at Colleges Opposing ROTC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Rep. F. Edward Hebert, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, threatened Friday to cut off all defense funds to colleges and universities not cooperating "100 percent with the military."

Addressing a convention of the Reserve Officers Association, the Louisiana Democrat used strong language in the controversy over where military officers should be allowed to go to school.

"Any university that throws us (Reserve Officer Training Corps programs) off campus, can't have any defense money for education," he said. "It is a duty for ROTC programs, it's a duty for graduate programs, too."

"That is not the law at the present time," Rep. Hebert acknowledged. "But if full cooperation is not received it will be made the law, and we mean business," he said.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has indicated he opposes the blanket policy demanded by Rep. Hebert and hopes to work out some sort of arrangement with the committee chairman.

Congress passed a law two years ago barring research and development funds for schools refusing to allow military recruiters on campus.

Nader Gets Princeton Award for Alumni

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 27 (AP)—Consumer advocate Ralph Nader received the Woodrow Wilson Award yesterday, Princeton University's highest honor for an alumnus.

Mr. Nader, 38, is the youngest person to have won the \$1,500 award, which was initiated 15 years ago. University president Robert F. Goheen said that, because of Mr. Nader's efforts, "We may look forward to more safety in our mines, highways and factories, less explosive accidents in our gas pipelines, cleaner meat and poultry on our tables and broader public representation in management of large public corporations."

Heart Surgery for Sabin

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27 (AP)—Dr. Albert R. Sabin, 65, the developer of the Sabin oral polio vaccine, was admitted yesterday to the Cleveland Clinic for open-heart surgery. Dr. Sabin, who now lives in Israel, is president of the Weismann Institute of Science, a health research foundation there.



Sen. Edmund Muskie campaigning in front of Manchester Union-Leader newspaper in New Hampshire.

On School-Integration Busing

Senate Democrats on Stump Assailed for Missing Key Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Campaigning Democratic presidential contenders have been called to task for their absence from the Senate when it adopted a strong anti-busing amendment.

Republican leader Hugh Scott, in the van of civil-rights forces opposing the amendment, charged flatly that the amendment could have been beaten if they had been on hand.

All five of the presidential candidates had announced that they were against the amendment. There were 12 other absentees, and if all 17 had been present, the outcome might have been in favor of busing to achieve racial integration in schools.

Democratic sources said that efforts were being made to have the five candidates return next week for the showdown in the bitter controversy.

The amendment, adopted 43 to 40 Friday, was sponsored by Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R.-Mich., who serves as whip under Pennsylvania's Sen. Scott in the Republican Senate leadership.

The amendment seeks to eliminate the power of the courts to require the busing of schoolchildren.

In addition, it would prohibit federal officials from withholding or threatening to withhold any government funds in order to coerce a local school district into accepting a busing program to carry out desegregation.

Battle Will Resume

The Griffin proposal was adopted as an amendment to another amendment and was not permanently attached to the higher education school-desegregation bill, which is the vehicle for the present busing fight.

Thus the issue will not be settled until next week.

However, Southern senators and other backers of the Griffin proposal were jubilant. They said that the vote reflected a significant swing in national opinion on busing since several anti-busing amendments were beaten handily in the Senate last April.

The close vote on the proposal indicated a constitutional amendment would have a tough time in the Senate. A two-thirds margin is required for such a measure.

Of the missing Democratic presidential contenders, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, was paired against the Griffin amendment.

Three others—Senators Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, George S. McGovern of South Dakota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington—were announced as against it.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D.-Ind., did not make an official announcement but his office said that he was opposed to the rider.

Sen. Scott said that he joined Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, in urging all the absentees to return next week.

'One of Great Issues'

"What an ironical thing," he exclaimed, "if men who aspire to the high office of President of the United States should let one of the great issues of our time be decided in their absence."

Sen. Scott said: "I know this is a tough issue. Sixty-one percent of the voters in my state have said in a poll they disagree with my stand on busing. But I am not going to go back on civil-rights positions I have taken in 13 years in the Senate and before that in the other body [the House]."

In Manchester, N.H., Sen. Muskie said yesterday that he had suffered being called a "Polack" as a boy and that he would never insult French-Americans by calling them "Canucks."

Aid on Mail To Berrigan Is Admitted

2 Women Tell Court They Helped Courier

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27 (AP)—Two reluctant witnesses admit that they helped an FBI informer smuggle into prison letters that led to charges against the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six others accused of conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Mary Elizabeth Sander, a 23-year-old theology student at Eastern University, and Jan Hoover, 22, of Boston, testified Friday that they had accepted as many as 15 secret letters for Boyd Douglas Jr. in 1970. They also acknowledged copying some of the letters into his notebook.

The women, then Bucknell University coeds, both dated Mr. Douglas, who was a convict at the nearby federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa. He was allowed to be on campus daily in a work-study program.

Search Is Reported

Under cross-examination, Miss Hoover said Mr. Douglas had explained why he wanted the letters copied.

"He said he was searched carefully, that he was allowed to carry a notebook, and if it was copied in the notebook it would be all right. He said he didn't have time to do it himself."

Question—"Did he tell you he was taking mail in and out of Lewisburg for some time?"

Answer—"Yes. He said he had been discovered once and he had to be extra careful."

Both women testified freely about conversations with Mr. Douglas but often could not recall conversations with five defendants when asked about them by the government.

Miss Sander and Miss Hoover had refused to testify under Fifth Amendment protection until Judge R. Dixon Herman granted them immunity from prosecution.

The government says Mr. Douglas was recruited by Father Berrigan as a courier for illicit mail when the priest entered the prison in April, 1970, for burning draft records. The government also says Mr. Douglas became an informer when he was discovered to be a courier.

Miss Sander, who was on the stand Friday when the court recessed for the weekend, testified with Miss Hoover that none of the defendants they met had ever suggested that they participate in action to disrupt draft hearings.

Both said, however, that Mr. Douglas had suggested that they should become more active in the peace movement and should join in draft center raids.

Canada Seeks Convict Who Got 2-Day Leave to Wed, Didn't Return

OTTAWA, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—"A spectacular error" was made in allowing a convicted murderer, who had served 14 months of a life sentence, to leave prison without an escort to get married, the Canadian Parliament has been told. The prisoner never returned.

The House of Commons was told that Yves Geoffroy, 33, sentenced to life for strangling his wife, was given a 50-hour leave last Christmas Eve to marry Carmen Parent, a 27-year-old former nun.

Solicitor General Jean-Pierre Goyer, terming the release a "spectacular error," told Parliament that Geoffroy had obtained a passport under a false name while in prison and may have had \$100,000 from the sale of his home, summer cottage and other real estate waiting for him.

Geoffroy was granted permission to marry the woman he had been living with before his arrest, partly on the recommendation of a social worker that the wedding would provide a home for Geoffroy's three young children.

Body May Be British MP's Daughter

Black Power Chief Michael X Hunted for Trinidad Murders

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Police investigating the murders of a white woman and a local barber here issued a warrant for the arrest of black-power advocate Abdul Malik (Michael X) last night, triggering a four-nation manhunt centered in neighboring Guyana.

A poster distributed by Guyana police said Malik should be considered dangerous.

Police in Brazil, Venezuela and Surinam have also been alerted in the hunt for Malik, who has been sought since the two bodies were found in the grounds of his burnt-out house near here last week.

The former London black-power leader has not been seen since he left a hotel in Georgetown, Guyana, five days ago.

Malik and his wife left the island of Trinidad for neighboring Guyana Feb. 19, 18 hours before his house was destroyed by fire. It was after the fire that police discovered the bodies.

Police said three men were already being held in connection with the deaths of the woman, presumed to be Mrs. Gail Ann Benson—daughter of former British member of Parliament Capt. Leonard Fling—and Joseph Skerrett.

Arrest warrants have also been issued for two other men—Marvin Deane, a United States citizen, and Samuel Augustus Brown, a Trinidadian resident in the United States.

Police identified the men in custody, who have been charged with the woman's murder, as Edward Chander, Stanley Abbott and Adolphus Parmessar, all local men. Mr. Abbott is also charged with Mr. Skerrett's murder.

Winchell's Will

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Walter Winchell, columnist and broadcaster who died last Sunday at 74, left the bulk of his estimated \$750,000 estate in trust for his daughter, Wilda, according to his will filed last week.

The Danton Ruyon Cramer Fund, which Mr. Winchell founded, received \$25,000. Ernest Cunco inherited all rights to Mr. Winchell's writings.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

The simple things are important in the life of the American cowboy. Good country air, a good horse, a bowl of breakfast steaks on an open fire. And time to enjoy the rich full flavor of a Marlboro cigarette. When you smoke for flavor, you hold the Marlboro Brand.

Of Mice and Mountains

There were no special surprises in the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of President Nixon's negotiations in Peking. Some may have been misled, by the varying picture of Sino-American relations emerging from the external of the conference, to hope for more or fear for less in substantive results, but these followed the path that was clearly indicated from the beginning.

That is to say, the major obstacles to closer ties between Peking and Washington have not disappeared. But there will be limited steps toward improving communications, diplomatic and otherwise, between the United States and the People's Republic. And both have accepted the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

This last may be viewed with some skepticism. When it is remembered what changes have taken place in political alignments since Chou En-lai, with the enthusiastic endorsement of the late Jawaharlal Nehru and under the benevolent eye of the Sukarno regime, put forward these principles at the Bandung conference in 1955. The five principles are in themselves unexceptionable. But the border war between India and China, plus the overthrow of Sukarno with a massacre of Communists—and Chinese, Communist or not—in Indonesia, shows that they

may be subject to widely differing interpretations.

In sum, there will be those, in the United States and elsewhere, who will be reminded by the difference between the low-keyed communiqué and the fanfare that preceded and accompanied President Nixon to China of the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse. But there will doubtless be even more who are struck by the fact that the vast, hard mountain of Sino-American disagreement could bring forth any spark of life, even like Robert Burns's mouse, a "wee, sleekit, cowering, timorous beastie."

Burns also warned that the best laid schemes of mice and men are subject to change without notice. The future courses of China and the United States are not predictable; there may be new subjects of dissent, or the old ones may prove even more stubborn than they are now recognized to be. But the mountain has brought forth some life—no minor miracle. While there is life—even the tenuous thread that will, for the present, flow between two great nations separated by half a generation of bitter hostility—there is hope. And for his part in breathing vitality into that hope Mr. Nixon will return to Washington as a highly successful accoucheur.

Cypriot Setback

Heavy-handed Greek diplomacy appears to have wrecked a potentially promising attempt to settle the long-smoldering dispute between rival Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus. Once again the stage has been set for a possible major Mediterranean crisis.

A blunt message from Athens to Archbishop Makarios, president of the island republic and leader of its majority Greek community, demanded that Makarios surrender arms he had recently received from Czechoslovakia and that he agree to the formation of a "national unity government," which would include advocates of union with Greece.

The Greek leaders may only have been seeking to bring pressure on the Machiavellian archbishop to be more flexible in local negotiations with the Turkish minority, a much-to-be-desired objective. But the pre-

dictate effect of the Athens ultimatum was to rally Greek Cypriot support behind Makarios and to stiffen his resistance to outside interference in Cypriot affairs.

Cypriot leaders now say that they will have no part in new talks on a Cyprus solution until the Greek pressure is relaxed. The scheduled discussions had been regarded as hopeful because they would have included for the first time representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Nations to try to help overcome the stalemate that had developed between Greek and Turkish Cypriot negotiators.

The sooner Athens moderates its position, the better for all concerned. Any threat of a blow-up on Cyprus is especially dangerous today because of the build-up of Soviet and American naval forces in the region in connection with the persisting Arab-Israeli dispute.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Visit to China

The unprecedented spectacular television diplomacy which President Nixon carried out in his China visit apparently has worked wonders with the American public.

The pictures of the President going to a country long considered as enemy No. 1 and working energetically for peace regardless of the personal risks involved surely must have impressed the American people.

The people have seen first hand the real China. . . It was not the hostile China which they were prone to believe. Undoubtedly many have come to believe that China, after all, is not a bad guy but a good guy.

—From the *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

The main reason the Americans went into Vietnam was to "contain" China. What then is the ordinary American, already in a fair state of doubt and disillusionment over the war, going to think when he sees night after night for a week that the "yellow peril" consists of nice and equally ordinary people who do ordinary things like drinking beer and going on dates?

It could further undercut a tired America's will to go on with the war, and speed the pressure for total withdrawal. Chou En-lai probably understands more about television than has been presumed. The Tet offensive won the Viet Cong a significant psychological victory in the United States through television, even if it was a military stalemate. The Chinese may be trying to reinforce and repeat that lesson now.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

A genuine personal contact was established from the outset of the sojourn. There will be others. While one must beware of illusions about the immediate results of the visit, one must thus observe that things are taken seriously from the beginning.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Once Moscow was finally convinced that the unthinkable was going to happen and that nothing would stop Chairman Mao from

clasping President Nixon's hand and "posing before cameras with people whose compatriots are at that very moment dropping their deadly cargo on peaceful villages in Indochina"—once Moscow was sure that the Sino-American summit talks were really to take place, it left no doubt at all about the special place of the Chinese question in its thinking.

During the past few days, in many articles in the press and in many hours of broadcasts in many languages, Moscow has consigned the Chinese leaders to the lowest circle of the inferno. They are declared guilty of every doctrinal sin and every governmental subterfuge and perverse ambition. Readers and listeners must be left wondering how much of the outcry is a genuine expression of Russian rage and alarm and how much is crude propaganda.

—From the *Times* (London).

Radio Free Europe

Sen. Fulbright believes that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, operating from Munich, should be stopped from broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union because they are "cold war relics" and hinder détente. He is wrong on both counts. The radios abandoned the unfortunate policy of "liberating the captive peoples" in 1958 and now support Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik and all Communist reform movements in Eastern Europe.

In fact, with their consistently objective coverage of West German events, the radios have done more than any other organization to dispel among ordinary East Europeans the official Communist myth of "West German revanchism." Fulbright's only useful suggestion is that Western Europe might play a part in financing the radios.

They should close down only when, as in Dubcek's Prague Spring, East Europeans no longer need to listen to them; with the current KGB persecution of Soviet dissidents and Russia's campaign of intellectual genocide in Czechoslovakia, that day is sadly still far away.

—From the *Sunday Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

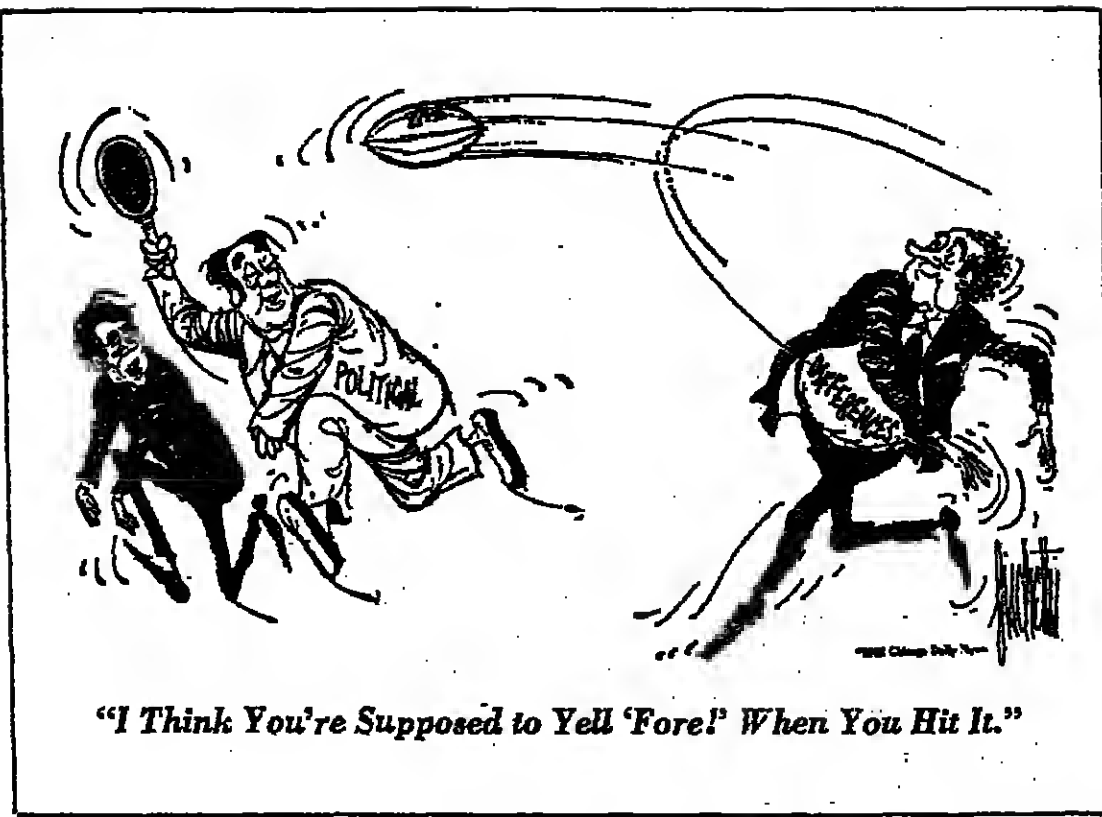
February 23, 1897

PARIS—One might be led to think from the number of automobile machines offered for sale at *l'Automobile*, that people were becoming tired of a fad and were seeking to get rid of their machines on the best terms possible. M. Vuilleumot, of the "Locomotion Automobile," said yesterday that it is perfectly true that there are many people who hesitate to invest in automobiles, as they are now known, on account of the smell of oil and the shaking they get in riding them.

Fifty Years Ago

February 23, 1922

WASHINGTON—The American Federation of Labor is proposing a modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the consumption of light wines and beer. The Labor organization bases its proposal on the grounds of increasing disregard for law, the heavier traffic in poisonous concoctions and drugs, causing more frequent insanity and blindness and crime, and the consequent increase in unemployment and taxation. The situation is very serious.



The Bone in Chou's Throat

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Presidents have a way of stumbling into trouble from the best of motives, and imposing pointless miseries on their successors for generations to come. Thus, President Nixon was stuck in China with Woodrow Wilson's excessively moralistic doctrine of diplomatic recognition, appealing for cooperation to a government he refused to recognize as the legitimate government of all of China. This is still the bone in Chou En-lai's throat.

It was not primarily Nixon's fault, though he has backed the illusion that Chiang Kai-shek was the "legitimate" ruler of China for a generation. Nor would it be fair to attribute anything but the most noble objectives to Wilson. The point is merely that good men can adopt enduring bad policies by imposing theories on realities, and the Nixon China trip illustrates the need to reconsider the Wilsonian doctrine of diplomatic recognition.

For a hundred years before Wilson, the United States avoided any suggestion of moral imperialism on the recognition question. For example, when the revolutionary disturbances led to the abdication of the Chinese emperor on Feb. 12, 1912, President Taft urged the major governments of the world to recognize the government of Yuan Shih Kai on the ground that it "appears now to be in possession of the administrative machinery, to be maintaining order and to be exercising its functions with the acquiescence of the people."

The question of whether it came to power by legitimate means was not raised and it was accordingly recognized on the basis of the realities.

Wilson's View

However, when Wilson came into office on March 4, 1913, he was faced with the problem of deciding whether to recognize the Huerta government of Mexico, which had come to power in ways Wilson did not regard as "legitimate." Accordingly, on March 11, 1913, he issued the Wilsonian Doctrine of Recognition which has confused the question ever since.

"We hold," he said, "that just government rests always upon the consent of the governed, and that there can be no freedom without order based upon law and upon public conscience and approval. . . . We shall lend our influence of every kind to the realization of these principles in fact and practice, knowing that disorder, personal intrigues and delusions of individual rights weaken and discredit government. . . . We can have no sympathy with those who seek the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambition."

Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes under President Harding and Secretary Henry L. Stimson under Hoover felt, however, that such a doctrine would involve the United States in a tangle of internal questions in other countries.

"We are not concerned with the question of the legitimacy of a government," Hughes wrote to Samuel Gompers on July 19, 1922. "We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states." He quoted Thomas Jefferson in defense of this view.

"We surely cannot deny to any nation, Jefferson had written, 'that right whereupon our own government is founded—that everyone may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will; and that it may transact its business with foreign nations through whatever organ it thinks proper, whether king, convention, assembly, committee, president or anything else it may choose.'"

Secretary Stimson defined the tests for recognition to be followed by the Hoover administration in a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on Feb. 6, 1931: Control of the administrative machinery of the state; apparent acquiescence of the people; and the willingness and ability to discharge their international obligations.

Case of Russia

In the case of the Soviet Union, the Moscow government gave certain written assurances that it would not conduct any subversive activities against the United States and would guarantee liberty of conscience and religious worship to U.S. citizens in the U.S.S.R.—all this before President Roosevelt agreed to recognize the

Moscow government, 15 years after it was founded.

The Communist government in Peking, however, has been in power on the mainland for over 21 years, but has not been recognized by the United States partly because of Washington's ties to the Nationalist regime on Taiwan, partly because of the Korean and Vietnam wars, but also partly because of the hangover of the Wilson doctrine, to which John Foster Dulles and Nixon were highly sympathetic in the critical eight years of the Eisenhower administrations, when the recognition question might easily have been re-examined.

In the sixties, when we got deeply involved in Vietnam, the question of recognition was much harder, and given the promises and commitments to Chiang Kai-shek, it is still a hard question today. Still, there may be a lesson in all this for the future.

The United States has fought two wars since World War II, both of them in Asia, on the assumption that we were facing a major threat to our vital interests and even to our national security as a result of a militant and expansionist policy on the

part of the Soviet Union and China. Historians in the future are likely to wonder whether this assumption, which has cost us nearly 100,000 lives and hundreds of billions of dollars, was really valid, and whether we would have made a different appraisal of the threat of the "monolithic Communist menace" if we had had competent American observers in a diplomatic mission in Peking. In any event, despite the Nixon-Chou En-lai agreements in principle, the problem of formal diplomatic relations remains. It is not now a practical matter—we have other ways of keeping in touch with Peking, particularly after the President's visit—but to the Chinese in Peking it is important.

For so long as we have a treaty with the Nationalists, and troops on Taiwan, which the Peking government regards as a province of China, and so long as the Nationalists have an embassy in Washington representing "China," this will remain to Chou En-lai a symbol of Western interference in the internal affairs of his country—and this is the bitterest memory among the Chinese leadership today.

Vietnamizing the Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON—President Nixon's policy of Vietnamizing the war here must inevitably lead to Vietnamizing the peace—unless some formula for settlement is found before then.

Ground fighting has already been handed over by the United States. Only 10 American maneuver battalions are left. In "the main force war" U.S. troops no longer help. Withdrawal emphasis already begins to come on the Tactical Air Force where U.S. units are being pared.

One is told the United States must continue extensive economic aid and continue support this year for the military branch, the burden of U.S. Vietnamese policy thus shifts from the White House to Capitol Hill.

The conflict is being not only Vietnamized but North Vietnamized. Forces facing the Saigon are now largely North Vietnamese and include fewer and fewer Viet Cong.

As against some 7,000 southerners once recruited each month by the Communist side, it is estimated there are only about 1,000 monthly now and that these are almost all forcibly conscripted. The difference, including replacement of losses, has to be made up by Hanoi.

Civil War

Thus, increasingly, this becomes a conventional civil war between northern and southern halves of a country rather than a scramble among the north and a hodgepodge melee of rival ideologies in the south.

As the American presence fades, moreover, the conflict also becomes a conventional proxy war between superpowers—the American-armed Israeli forces fighting against Soviet-armed Arab forces in 1967.

Neither the Russians nor, in a combat sense, the Chinese have ever been in North Vietnam, much less the southern battlefields, although China did have troops working as labor battalions along northern communications lines. But the Americans who so obviously were there are gone.

The gradual transformation into a civil and proxy conflict tends to defuse this as a world security or U.S. political problem even if it doesn't make it any less tragic or less bloody. President Thieu foresees another determined Communist offensive this winter-spring season, a second in August-September and yet a third in 1973 before Hanoi's insistent pressure evaporates.

Although unengaged in terms of sacrificing their own nationals—a condition true for Russia and China and now slowly becoming true for America—the superpowers remain engaged through support of their respective clients.

Yet this support has also changed, philosophically if not materially. The American commit-

ment to help Saigon is no longer founded upon a Maoistman concept of good and evil, combined with the "free world" must fight the "slave world" of communism everywhere.

China and Russia

The rationale is now related to more conventional power concepts. Washington thinks the outcome of this conflict, in which Americans sacrificed so much, is critical to the shape of Asia's future and also to world judgment on whether America intends to maintain itself as a great force with credible commitments.

The problem is very tricky for Russia and China. Each feels bound to support North Vietnam because it is a Communist country and each fears the moral blamish among other Marxist countries to stand up on this issue. Therefore, while Peking sends small arms and food, Moscow pours in enormous quantities of gasoline, artillery, missiles, MIG-21 jets and all the deadly apparatus that makes war possible.

Nevertheless, for the Communist bloc the problem is more complex than it is for us. They are not only opposing the capitalist devil but each other. Russia has an advantage in Hanoi because it supplies by far the most material and because all Vietnamese are suspicious of any regime in China, their mighty neighbor.

But Peking—like Washington—desperately wants to prevent the new Brezhnev doctrine from sweeping eastward through Asia from India, where its prestige has skyrocketed, across this peninsula, thereby outflanking China from the south.

Diplomatically and politically the Vietnam conflict remains mixed-up. Physically, despite continued death and destruction, its confines have in a sense narrowed. By Vietnamizing the war itself the United States is disengaging from bloodshed.

The time must also approach when peace discussions are Vietnamized. Even if the triangle of mutually suspicious superpowers peer over the shoulders of their proxies, the two halves of Vietnam must do the actual negotiating with each other once it has been demonstrated that further fighting will not tip the scales. They will probably never arrange a formal peace. Western style, but between themselves they may agree on how to let the war fade away with subtle Asian implication.

British Guilt

Bernard Levin writes from London (REUTERS, Feb. 27), "Northern Ireland, of course, is not part of our colonial past—or rather, it is, but of a colonial past so long ago that such feelings (post-imperial) can hardly be operative over it."

But descendants of the British Protestant immigrants still today practice sins of colonialism against the Irish Catholics. The Catholics suffer legal discrimination in education, housing, employment, and political representation.

With Mr. Levin's insistence that Northern Ireland is British, one would think perhaps the British even now should share the guilt for such injustices.

BRIEN KINKEL.

Veyrier-du-Lac, France.

'Penalty of Death'

"Penalty of Death," the Washington Post editorial published in your Feb. 26 issue, says, in reply to Gov. Reagan's comment that, in declaring the death penalty unconstitutional, the California Supreme Court "had put itself above the will of the people," as follows:

"Can Governor Reagan imagine the reaction of Californians—and of the rest of the civilized world—if he had ordered all 106 (persons) condemned to death in California's prisons to be taken out and executed forthwith?"

A logical part of such an experiment as the Washington Post's suggestion would be, of

Under the Visit's Froth Lies a Chinese Victory

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING—Banquets, ballet, the Great Wall and other stuff of which TV is made dominated the forefront of President Nixon's visit here in China.

But beneath the froth, there took place a classic diplomatic encounter rooted in the conflicting domestic politics of the two countries.

On the American side, the starting point was President Nixon's campaign for re-election. Better relations with Peking can help him some, the more so if they promote a settlement of the Vietnam war.

Still, the President's main interest here has been damage control. To hold his conservative following at home, he needed to avoid any further weakening of U.S. ties with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam. Even more, he had to guard against spoiling his working relation with the Soviet Union by an excess of friendship with China. For the most useful gains the President can make in foreign policy hinge on his May visit to Moscow.

In these circumstances, Mr. Nixon has been breathing hard for distinct, limited measures during the visit to Peking. In the toast he gave at the opening banquet, he set out in urgent tones three different reasons for taking short steps in the here and now. He said that "more people are seeing and hearing what we say than on any other such occasion in the whole history of the world." He then cited the birthday of "my oldest daughter," and wondered "what legacy we shall leave our children."

Poetry, Too

Then, in an extraordinary departure from his usual prosaic style, he quoted a poem by Mao Tse-tung. The poem said: "So many deeds cry out to be done, and always urgently: The world rolls on, time presses. Ten thousand years are too long. Seize the day, seize the hour!"

If Mr. Nixon's interest was to play it short, the Chinese interest was to play it long. Their starting point was the diplomatic arrangement that had been built up around China from Russia

through Japan, Taiwan and Southeast Asia to India during the Cultural Revolution period when former Defense Minister Lin Biao was the favorite of Chairman Mao. The present Chinese leadership, featuring rule by Premier Chou En-lai under the patronage of Mao, has been moving to break the hostile circle through the American visit.

To that end, the Chinese first made plain through the frosty reception given Mr. Nixon at the airport that the visit was not just a matter of fun and games in the American political style. They then played out for all the world to see a parade of events all pointing at high-level negotiation on the most intimate subjects.

Mr. Nixon was received by Chairman Mao on the afternoon of his first day in China—a rare honor. The Chinese press called their talks "frank and serious."

Premier Chou day after day engaged the President in lengthy and secret talks. After the first working session, the Premier used the occasion of a banquet toast to drop a hint that the talks might even be headed toward "establishing normal diplomatic relations" between the United States and China.

Allies' Fears

The spectacle of the Chinese leaders and President Nixon in secret talks on delicate subjects inevitably aroused the strongest suspicion among the Asian countries allied with the United States on the basis of opposition to Peking. Predictably stiff remarks came from Taiwan, South Vietnam and South Korea. Even Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan, an extremely careful man in most circumstances, took a vicious swipe at the President's China visit. "Nixon himself," Mr. Sato remarked, "says it's the state of the century—so perhaps it may be true."

If anything, the Soviet reaction was even stronger. What must have been the saddest party of the state was the celebration of Red Army Day at the Soviet Embassy here in Peking on Wednesday. Russian officials of all ranks indulged themselves in nasty cracks at the expense of Americans and Chinese.

When I told Ambassador Boris Tokolnikov that President Nixon truly hoped the visit to Peking would facilitate relations with Moscow, he made an elaborate show of disbelief and muttered: "We'll have to see about that."

As the President's visit drew to a close, it seemed that President Nixon was going to get only some of the specific measures he wanted. The real gains had been scored by the Chinese. The hostile ring that stretched from Russia in the north around the fringes of Asia to India in the south is now visibly broken.

Because of that achievement, a larger hope emerged from the visit. It was that China, having broken up the hostile circle, would now address itself in a peaceful way to its truly serious internal problems—the problems of modernization and transition to a new generation of post-Maoist leadership.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed, only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

course, to permit Californians to witness the atrocious crimes against innocent victims while they were being committed by the legally declared guilty 106 prisoners. These prisoners include Charles Manson!

At the conclusion of the complete experiment, a vote by the majority of Californians might conceivably show that the State Supreme Court had indeed put itself above the will of the people.

MARLY AND CARL WEDEL, Cagnes-sur-Mer, France.

Pangloss and China

Instead of recognizing China, we're at least beginning to see it. First though, let's be thankful China exists. If there were only the United States and the Soviet Union in the world, there

would be no one to take the spoils of the competition. Not that there is a China which everyone is beginning to see and feel, everyone's trying to keep everything they already have, and then again at the same time writing out of the competition whatever there is available. This is, after all, the best of all possible worlds, as Pangloss said to Candide.

Munich. S. S.

Page One Photos

Regarding Page One of the *NYT*, Feb. 19-20, how fitting that photos of Strahan Shahan, Charles Manson, Harold Wilson and Bernadette Devlin should appear together where they belong!

A. M. BRILL, Munich.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney

Editor Murray M. Weiss

George W. Baker, Managing Editor; Roy Yarger, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 31 Rue de Berri, Paris, France. Tel.: 233-25-50. Telex: 24,950. Cable: Paris. Cable: Paris.

Copyright © 1972 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Printed in France by the publisher, Walter N. Trautz.

Interviewed in Saigon

Gen. Abrams Says Addiction Of GIs Is Down, Morale Up

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The morale of American troops in South Vietnam is in "excellent shape" and the incidence of addiction to hard drugs has declined approximately 50 percent, according to Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of United States forces here.

Emphasizing that "it is not a serious problem for us," the deliberate-spoken general said: "It is heroin that is the dominant danger to our troops in Vietnam. The figures show that in November and December there were about 3.7 percent users among our forces, but now, among men from the Army going home, the figure is 2.1 percent. And we're testing everybody here every three months."

"The figures show an improvement in the situation," he continued. "It is not as much of an improvement as we would like. We're sending 50 percent of the users home clean. But we are completely disaffected with a 50 percent figure. We'd love to get that up there in the 90s."

"We have been getting a lot of help from addicts who have managed to shake the habit," he

said. "Many of them come here from the U.S. to help. They go around the units and spend weeks working on this. We know these people are effective, but we can't brag about it. You can't brag about anything in drugs."

Gen. Abrams, a solidly built, chunky man with sandy hair, who entered West Point in 1952, is exceedingly reluctant to be quoted on any subject relating to his command but agreed to be cited on vital social factors in the United States forces here and their connection with American society as a whole.

In this context he was asked about race relationships and the use of drugs. On race, he said: "The situation here, at the present time, is that we're just not having any significant violence between the races. The potential is there, but race problems are like drug problems in that the men don't learn it here, they bring it with them."

"A whole lot of money in it?"

With regard to drugs, Gen. Abrams said: "There's a whole lot of money in it. That's why we've got it. Money. And the whole drug traffic is a monstrous and sophisticated operation."

"The people for opium aren't grown here in South Vietnam. They have no capability to produce opium in South Vietnam. All that is done in Thailand, in Burma, in Laos, in North Vietnam, in China. The whole structure of this business has to get the opium out of certain points for distribution."

"The heroin that's in South Vietnam has all been distilled somewhere else... and what you have here is like in America, where you have the problem that evil men develop a very fine organization for doing legal things and make money out of it. It's really tough to crack."

"Not a Great Number?"

"In terms of the numbers of men who have used heroin, it's really not a great number. We can do our job—the job we have left to do—despite the number of men who have been or are using heroin. They are not really harmful to a unit as such."

"It used to be a kind of mod thing to try dope. But now there's a stigma attached against it. When a fellow gets really hooked on drugs, this means that someone else has got to do his work and that fellow resents it."

Gen. Abrams was asked if he thought the human problems of the war—for example, the effect of strained race relationships—might have a bad effect on American society as the men return home.

Replying in the negative he said: "Racial problems, of course, are also a subject like drugs, that every commander has got to be on every day. But the situation here, at the present time, is that we're just not having any significant violence between races."

"Works and Talks"

"That condition will continue as long as every commander down to captain or lieutenant works and talks with his men about race relations—and that they do it every day. Every day, some time in some little way."

"Some of these men will add to the burden of the United States when they go home. And there will even be some—I don't know how many, but at least a few hundred—who will go home with the ability to be helpful to U.S. society on this specific subject."

Asked about the reported prevalence of "fragging"—the use of fragmentation grenades to settle scores, especially against officers or noncommissioned officers, or violate disciplinary controls—the general said:

"We still have fragging incidents, unfortunately. Also shooting incidents, and these are by no means confined to officers. They also can involve enlisted men. But all of this has declined."

"It is not to say that it will not present. The shooting or fragging can come out of a group of men drinking too much and getting into a fight. That can be followed in a few hours by a fragging or shooting incident."

Soviet UN Envoy Cites Emigration Policy for Jews

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik told the Security Council yesterday that the Soviet Union was allowing its Jewish citizens to emigrate to Israel.

Some observers said that this was the first direct statement to that effect by any Soviet official.

"Thousands of Soviet Jews are known to have gone to Israel last year and the Soviet UN mission, which Mr. Malik heads, has made public letters from some asking to be taken back."

His statement came in a council debate on Israeli-Lebanese fighting in a reply to Saudi Arabian Ambassador Jamil M. Baroudy. Mr. Baroudy had said that the Soviet Union was giving in to Zionist pressure in letting Russian Jews go to Israel.

"The decision of the Soviet authorities to give permission for Soviet citizens of Jewish ancestry to go to Israel was a sort of test of acceptability of the Israeli paradise, of which so much has been said so misleadingly by Israeli and Zionist propagandists," he said.

Smith in Cape Town

SALISBURY, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Premier Ian Smith and his wife flew to South Africa today to open officially an agricultural show Wednesday in Cape Town. He is expected to have talks with Premier John Vorster. Mr. Smith leaves behind him British Peace Commission, which is continuing with its task of sounding opinion on the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms.



ROAD CARNAGE—One of the 12 cars involved in chain-collision along with four trucks on fog-shrouded highway near Lille, France, Saturday, that brought death to 10 and injuries to 20. Most of the victims, trapped inside their cars, were burned to death.

Sato Apologizes for Conduct

Japanese Diet Ends Dispute On Handling of Arms Budget

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, Feb. 27 (UPI)—An 18-day shutdown of the Japanese Diet (parliament) ended yesterday in a compromise between government and opposition leaders over the handling of a pending \$12.7-billion five-year defense plan.

Premier Eisaku Sato expressed his "deep apology" to the budget committee of the lower house of the Diet for his failure to wait for approval of the five-year plan by the civilian National Defense Council before incorporating key parts of the program into the draft of the 1972 defense budget.

Originally scheduled to start this year, the five-year defense plan includes a controversial \$790 million program of aircraft procurement, ranging from Japanese-made supersonic jet trainers to U.S.-made RF-4E reconnaissance planes. The opposition has said that these appropriations suggest a departure from a "defensive" to an "offensive" military strategy, which is barred by the constitution.

Guerrillas Ambush Patrol, Kill One GI Near Da Nang

SAIGON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Guerrillas killing in caves southwest of Da Nang ambushed an American patrol yesterday, and the GI withdrew after losing one dead and seven wounded, U.S. spokesmen said.

The patrol asked for air support but got very little of it, for reasons the spokesmen were unable to explain. Only two air strikes by jet fighters-bombers were flown against the position and there were no reports of helicopter gunship support, they said.

The Americans broke off the engagement and left the guerrillas in position in the caves, the spokesmen said.

East of Saigon, in an area where guerrillas have moved into a U.S. patrol Friday, killing one and wounding 21, a U.S. C-130 cargo plane dropped a 15,000-pound "commando vault" blockbuster last night, trying to break up the guerrilla positions. There was no word on the results of the bombing.

Fighter-Bomber Strikes

The Americans also called in eight smaller air strikes by U.S. fighter-bombers armed with 250 and 500-pound bombs to help root out elements of the North Vietnamese 33d Regiment, believed to be in the area, spokesmen said.

The Viet Cong meantime issued a call for action "in the immediate future" on the battlefields of South Vietnam, but the statement was no more precise than many others recently broadcast indicating there might be a general offensive.

The U.S. Air Force said the North Vietnamese have moved anti-aircraft missiles into south central Laos for the first time, and reported U.S. planes destroyed a mobile launch transporter. The site in Laos was 30 miles southwest of the Ho Chi Minh trail hub of Tonkin, and it was a SAM anti-aircraft site has ever been seen, spokesmen said.

Friday a South Vietnamese general and three American servicemen were believed killed in a helicopter accident.

Brig. Gen. Phan Dinh Soan, deputy commander of the South Vietnamese I Corps, which defends the five northernmost provinces, was missing after the U.S. helicopter in which he was riding took off from the U.S. destroyer Craig in Chu Lai harbor and crashed for unknown reasons 150 yards from the ship.

Two American helicopter crewmen and a Vietnamese Navy commander were pulled from the water. The remaining seven men on board—three Americans and four Vietnamese, including the general—apparently were trapped in the helicopter when it sank.

Drive Into Cambodia

SAIGON, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—About 4,000 South Vietnamese troops have crossed into Cambodia to smash Communist con-

centrations believed to be planning an attack on the capital city of Phnom Penh, U.S. spokesmen said today.

They said it was the first time South Vietnamese troops had launched a cross-border operation into Cambodia since December.

The government column made sporadic contacts Friday, killing six Viet Cong and capturing two Vietnamese prisoners and detaining 44 suspects.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian command today reported a sudden Communist buildup along the Mekong River opposite Phnom Penh and in the north and northeast of the country.

Heavy shelling hit Cambodian positions along a six-mile stretch over the river bank southeast of the capital Friday. The command said three government soldiers were killed and 35 wounded. One Communist was killed by snipers.

The command spokesman said Communist forces were building up in the area in an apparent attempt to close the Mekong, Phnom Penh's chief lifeline to the outside world. Weekly river convoys from Saigon bring in the bulk of military hardware and civilian necessities.

Los Fighting

In Vietnam, North Vietnamese and pro-Communist Pathet Lao troops today were reported by American sources to have attacked the town of Khong Se-done, in southern Laos, setting the airfield and nearby military barracks ablaze with rockets.

It was not known if the Communists had captured the town, which lies about 22 miles north of Pakse on the main road to Vientiane, nor what casualties were involved.

Meanwhile, two North Vietnamese battalions pushed government troops out of Donghien, a town farther north and 35 miles east of Savannakhet.

U.S., U.K. Mull Charter Curbs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Civil Aviation Board is seeking a joint program with British aviation authorities to curb illegal transatlantic charter flights.

Richard J. O'Malley, director of the CAB's bureau of enforcement, also said in a report prepared for the American Society of Travel Agents, meeting in New Orleans, that the board plans talks with other European countries for the same purpose.

The British, he said, propose to put into effect this summer new regulations requiring each charter organization to file essential documents a month ahead of flight departure. Mr. O'Malley said the CAB has in mind pre-flight checks of charter groups, to isolate ineligible passengers and organizations.

Indo-Pakistan POW Switch Is Completed

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (AP)—Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has welcomed the return of 27 sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war from India, Radio Pakistan said today.

The broadcast, monitored here, quoted President Bhutto as saying, "We will not rest content even for a moment until every single Pakistani POW returns to Pakistan."

India is holding about 64,000 Pakistani POWs captured in the eastern sector of Pakistan during the two-week war in December.

In a statement issued in Rawalpindi yesterday, Mr. Bhutto said only after every POW has returned to Pakistan would it be "a happy day for himself, his government and his people," the radio said.

The return to Rawalpindi of the 27 POWs was two days behind an already delayed schedule, because of engine trouble of an India-based International Red Cross aircraft.

The Pakistani POWs eventually flew by the same plane that had brought 17 Indian POWs on Friday night from Rawalpindi. More exchanges of sick and seriously wounded POWs are expected to take place.

U.S. Pledges Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The United States responded to a United Nations appeal for aid to Bangladesh by authorizing a shipment of 175,000 tons of wheat and rice on Friday.

The Agency for International Development (AID) said the estimated value of the wheat and rice, including ocean shipment, is about \$21 million.

The grain will go to the United Nations Relief Operations-Dacca (UNROD) and it is expected that the relief will be distributed by UNROD personnel in Bangladesh.

President Nixon indicated in his State of the World message this month that the United States would continue humanitarian assistance to Bangladesh despite having no diplomatic relations with the new state.

Britain to Make Loans

DACCA, Feb. 27 (AP)—Britain signed two loan agreements yesterday providing Bangladesh with \$125,000 for the purchase of British goods and services. The interest-free loans are for 25 years. Repayment begins in the eighth year.

Kreisky Finding 'Understanding' In EEC Capitals

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27 (AP)—Austria has found growing understanding, particularly from French and Belgian government leaders, for Austria's wish to establish free-trade area with the European Economic Community, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said here yesterday.

Mr. Kreisky said at a news conference that he gained the impression from his visit to Paris that there is "more understanding" for the Austrian case than before.

France is known to be afraid of Austrian competition in some sensitive industries such as paper, special steels, minerals and ferro-alloys.

Of his talks with Belgian Premier Gaston Eyskens, Mr. Kreisky said, the Austrians were "overwhelmed" by the understanding Belgian authorities showed.

"Our impression here," he told the Belgian radio, "has been extremely positive. I believe Belgium is ready to support our efforts toward a rapprochement with the EEC."

Mr. Kreisky told newsmen that barriers lifted during the life of the 10-year-old European Free Trade Association must not be re-erected.

In this period, Austrian trade within the former British-led seven-member trade group had grown from 11.5 percent to 26 percent of Austria's total trade.

Troops Stand By Despite Shots

Catholics Parade in Londonderry

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 27 (UPI)—British troops allowed 5,000 peaceful Catholics to march through parts of Londonderry today and withheld their fire when gunmen opened up on soldiers and an army helicopter.

But the troops prevented 13 teen-age girls spearheading the march from completing the final stretch of the route followed by Londonderry's Jan. 30 "Bloody Sunday" civil-rights parade, in which 13 civilians were killed.

The army said gunmen fired at security forces on several occasions at the start of the 40-minute march but caused no casualties, and soldiers did not return the fire.

Newsmen at the scene said the first shooting incident came when a youth fired on an army helicopter from a field near the Catholic Gregan Housing Estate, where the marchers were gathering for the parade. The army said the helicopter was not hit.

More Shooting

Gunmen also fired on an army observation post in the Gregan district and on soldiers stationed on the ancient wall which surrounds the city's downtown district, the army said.

Troops used barbed-wire barricades, water cannon and bulldozers to seal off side streets along the parade's mile-long route but made no move to prevent the demonstrators' from marching along most of it.

At the procession approached the entrance to the Catholic Bogside district, where the "Bloody Sunday" victims were shot dead when troops moved in to disperse the parade, stewards blocked the way and led the bulk of the marchers down a side street into the Bogside for a rally.

The stewards allowed 13 girls at the head of the parade, representing the "Bloody Sunday" dead, to proceed toward the site of the Jan. 30 bloodshed, but troops manning a barbed-wire barricade blocked their way.

Tears streamed down the girls' faces when they walked through CS gas canisters from a canister gun fired at the barricade by five youths. The army said the youths were not part of the parade and troops took no retaliatory action against them.

Today's march was organized by the Derry Women's Action Committee, a group of militant Catholic housewives who have said they were responsible for tearing and feathering several Catholic girls last year after they were linked romantically with British soldiers.

In continuing violence across the province, gunmen opened fire at an army post at Strabane and an Ulster Defense Regiment checkpoint, both near Londonderry. Military sources said there were no casualties.

Newry Riot

In Newry, near the Irish Republic border, troops fired rubber bullets at rioting youths who hurled rocks and bottles at them. An army spokesman said in the clash, an army spokesman said, a young man was injured in the chest, two men in a car tossed a bomb into a laundry which serves British troops, blasting the building and setting it ablaze, the army said.

Yesterday bomb explosions and damaged shops in Belfast and Londonderry.

Belfast newspapers said one wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army claimed credit for the attempted assassination Friday of Home Affairs Minister John Taylor.

Police said Mr. Taylor, 34, took six bullets during the shooting in Armagh, 12 miles north of the border with the Irish Republic: one in the hand, two in the chest, two in the jaw and one in the neck.

"It was a miracle how he lived," a spokesman said. "It was a 100-1 chance."

A bulletin issued by doctors in Belfast yesterday said the patient's condition was unchanged: he was "ill, but in no immediate danger."

France, U.S. Set Joint Arms Effort

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—The Navy this summer will begin its first joint weapons development effort with the French Navy since the mid-1960s, when the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle pulled France out of NATO, it was announced today.

Robert Frosch, assistant secretary of the Navy for research and development, told the Senate Armed Services Committee the joint Franco-American development of an advanced sonar system for detecting submarines will start in July, in addition to work with Britain on sonar systems.

Navy officials said the joint effort will be aimed at overcoming the problem of transmitting sonar signals over long distances and will take advantage of the fact that sonar signals travel farther and truer at greater depths.

Egypt Charges Iraqi Agents Tried to Kill Refugee General

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Egypt blamed agents of the Baghdad government today for an abortive assassination attempt yesterday against Arfan Abdel Kader Wajidi, an Iraqi political refugee.

Mr. Wajidi, a retired brigadier general and a former commander of the Iraqi military academy, was wounded in the neck and shoulder by three gunmen at his home in a Cairo suburb.

Hours after the assassination attempt, three Iraqis were arrested. "Interrogation of the three Iraqis, as well as their confessions, have proved that they were Iraqi security men," the semi-official Middle East News Agency said.

It added that the men, all aged between 22 and 25, had planned to assassinate two other Iraqi political exiles: former Premier Arif Abdel Razzak and Brig. Gen. Sobhi Abdel Hamid.

Mr. Razzak, who led an abortive coup attempt in Iraq in 1965, was received today by Vice-President Hussein el-Shaheed. He promised that Egypt would increase the guard on Iraqi political exiles, the news agency said.

The attempt on Mr. Wajidi's life followed a similar attempt

its scheduled international match against Ireland in Dublin on March 11, citing possible risks to players and supporters because of the Northern Ireland situation.

Bill Clement, secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union, made the announcement after a three-hour meeting here with a delegation from the Irish Rugby Union.

He said the decision had been taken because it was felt that the risk to players and supporters did not justify staging the Dublin match.

The Welsh decision was made less than two weeks after Scotland decided not to play Ireland in Dublin because of the tension in Northern Ireland.

Obituaries Chang Kuo-hua, 58; Directed Chinese Occupation of Tibet

PEKING, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—Chang Kuo-hua, who led the Chinese Army into Tibet in 1951 when China took control of the country, has died of a heart attack, the official Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

Mr. Chang died in Chengtu Monday at the age of 58, the agency said.

After the Chinese moved into Tibet, he became Peking's highest government representative there and was made commander of the People's Liberation Army of the Tibet Military Region.

Two years after the takeover, he was appointed second deputy chairman of the Committee Preparing for Regional Autonomy of Tibet within the Chinese republic.

He was later to point out to the committee, according to press reports at the time, that since the social and economic features of Tibet were different from those of "other parts of China," the reforms must also be different.

Foreign newspaper reports in 1964 said that he had been dismissed as commander in Liaison on suspicion of having pro-Soviet sympathies. Three years later, he was reported as having been arrested for bawling Red Guard activities in Tibet.

Then, wall posters criticizing him appeared for the first time in Peking. They accused him of organizing a movement against Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Liaison, spearheading the struggle against the Red Guards and imposing martial law.

A few weeks later, in March, 1967, sources outside China said that the Peking government had dropped all charges against him and confirmed him in office.

And in the May Day celebrations of that year, Mr. Chang joined Chairman Mao and other Communist party leaders in the Chinese capital.

He was then appointed head of the Peking research bureau for the whole of the southwest and was made political commissar of the province military command, according to a Red Guard newspaper of May, 1967.

At the time of his death, Mr. Chang was a member of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party.

Hundreds March In Paris, Protest Renault Slaying

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—Several hundred people paraded in the northeastern section of Paris yesterday in a leftist demonstration that was called to complain about poor housing but turned into a protest against the fatal shooting of a Maoist demonstrator at the Renault auto works Friday.

The march from the Place de la Republique to the Pire Laclaire cemetery was peaceful.

In the shooting, Jean-Anthoine Tramonci, 37, a retired soldier who was described as the chief of general security at Renault, was charged with voluntary homicide and violation of gun laws in the killing of Rene Overney, 23.

Mr. Tramonci, a police officer, had finished an inspection of the big plant at Boulogne-Billancourt when 80 leftists attacked plant guards with iron bars, injuring eight guards. Mr. Tramonci said he had fired a pistol that he always kept with him because of what he described as death threats from leftists.

The leftists were protesting the treatment of immigrant workers, who make up a large proportion of the plant's workers.

Greece Delays Sending New Envoy to Cyprus

ATHENS, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Greece will not normalize its relations with Cyprus until President Makarios accepts its demands to reshuffle his government and hand over secretly imported arms to the United Nations, a government spokesman indicated yesterday.

The spokesman said that until the crisis between Athens and Nicosia is settled, Ambassador Dimitrios Kesselopoulos will not take up his post. Mr. Kesselopoulos was appointed ambassador in January, after Ambassador Costas Panayiotakis was promoted to foreign undersecretary.

The crisis began after the Greek government issued a memorandum earlier this month asking Archbishop Makarios to form a national unity government, and to give up a large quantity of arms purchased from Czechoslovakia.

17 Detained in Congo For Attempted Coup

BRASZAVILLE, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—The government has detained 17 people allegedly connected with last week's abortive coup against President Marien Ngouabi, official sources said here yesterday.

The majority of those arrested were members of the central committee of the Congolese Workers' party—the country's only political organization—or army officers, the sources said.

TAX FREE CARS
For inquiries please write: if you order 1200 miles or more with 50 color plates and full information how to purchase TAX-FREE CARS, send coupon and one dollar to:
JETCAR Tel. 0753/07532
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/STATE _____

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Two different shows
Boyz n' Beats
BIRMINGHAM PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
[63] with 172 hits
[64] with 172 hits
[65] with 172 hits
[66] with 172 hits
[67] with 172 hits
[68] with 172 hits
[69] with 172 hits
[70] with 172 hits
[71] with 172 hits
[72] with 172 hits
[73] with 172 hits
[74] with 172 hits
[75] with 172 hits
[76] with 172 hits
[77] with 172 hits
[78] with 172 hits
[79] with 172 hits
[80] with 172 hits
[81] with 172 hits
[82] with 172 hits
[83] with 172 hits
[84] with 172 hits
[85] with 172 hits
[86] with 172 hits
[87] with 172 hits
[88] with 172 hits
[89] with 172 hits
[90] with 172 hits
[91] with 172 hits
[92] with 172 hits
[93] with 172 hits
[94] with 172 hits
[95] with 172 hits
[96] with 172 hits
[97] with 172 hits
[98] with 172 hits
[99] with 172 hits
[100] with 172 hits
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 050 11 61 00 72

ORCHESTRE NATIONAL DE L'ORTF
Conductor Jean MARTINON
Soloist Maurizio POLLINI
I. Ch. Bach - A. Scarlatti - Schumann - Monstrosky - Ravel

An Interview With Britain's Heath

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath is hopeful of peace in Northern Ireland, despite the present violence, because he believes growing numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics "want to find a way of living together."

In an interview granted to The New York Times Friday, he made clear that his government would work for a political solution inside the present framework, with Ulster as part of the United Kingdom. He saw a united Ireland as a distant and unlikely possibility.

"The people in Northern Ireland are different in type and religion from the South. There is no historical or logical justification for saying that it must be one country; you might as well say Spain ought to absorb Portugal."



"The people in Northern Ireland are different in type and religion from the South. There is no historical or logical justification for saying that it must be one country. You might as well say Spain ought to absorb Portugal."

The policy of internment suspected terrorists without trial, which is anathema to the Catholics. The Labor party has already staked out a more radical position. Its leader, Harold Wilson, has criticized internment and called for a policy looking toward eventual unification of Ireland.

despite the troubles he and his government have had in recent weeks. A coal-mine strike accompanied by mass picketing has cut deeply into Britain's power supply for homes and industry. The strike is just now ending, with a settlement giving the miners increases of about 20 percent.

Hints at New Laws

Mr. Heath hinted that his government would move to legislate against mass picketing, especially against power stations and

other key points outside those industries actually on strike.

"Of course, the country respects the right of those on strike to influence people not to go and work in their place," he said.

"But public opinion has made it very clear over the last few weeks that this must not mean that services essential to the life of a nation can be disrupted. It is the first time it has occurred and the country has reacted in the right way."

a disorderly and disunited country.

If that image is abroad, he said, it must come from the strife over Ireland—otherwise it is unjustified. Britain has had serious strikes before, "but we are broadly speaking, a contented and law-abiding society."

Asked about relations with the United States after Britain enters the European Community, Mr. Heath said that the result would depend on "how quickly the United States adapts itself."

America will have to adjust, he said, to the change from a "predominant" position in the West to one of "balance" with a more powerful Europe.

New Balance

The new balance of power will not be "hostile" to America, Mr. Heath emphasized. He said it would be good for both sides of the Atlantic "so long as one side does not try to impose its views on the other."

But there will be a problem of adjustment for Americans, he said. He suggested that, psychologically, it would be much the end of empire was for the British.

The New Way Up in Alpine Skiing

By S. T. Kantin

COURCHEVEL, France (NYT). Air travel has taken a new turn: upward and to the mountains.

Once bound to flat, unobstructed surfaces, flying has been stuck to the sides of mountains in Alpine corridors. More than a dozen high-altitude airports—altitudes—have been built in the Alps in the last 10 years to bring ski resorts within reasonable traveling time of one another.

Since 1961, Meribel, Courchevel, Megève and Val d'Isère, among other resorts in the French Alps, have transformed one of their ski slopes into use by airplane only.

The idea of the airports and of inter-mountain flying, was to keep the skiers on the slopes as much as possible without their relying on snow-covered roads when changing resorts. It was also intended to help open slopes on glaciers that had been inaccessible to any but the most hardy skiers equipped with seal-skins for climbing.

The idea expanded quickly to other airports than those perched on the sides of mountains.

First single-engine craft linked the airports to the nearby international airports of Geneva and Lyons, taking skiers to connecting flights. And for the last two months, direct daily airline service from Paris has begun to the slopes of Courchevel. That means right on the ski slopes, 7,000 feet up, where the planes land. The Swiss and Italian Alps are expected to offer similar service to major cities in the next few years.

Many Pioneers

Since last Dec. 18, when the two-hour city-to-slope service from Paris started, more than 1,500 skiers have pioneered this travel.

The round-trip fare is about \$100—except for travelers from New York for whom the Paris-Courchevel fare is included in the New York-Paris fare—and for skiers from Lille, Brussels, Amsterdam, Toulouse or Nantes, it is the only way to get a full weekend on the slopes of the Alps.

Leaving the traditionally overcast skies of the City of Lights at 7 a.m., the skiers land in Courchevel at 9 a.m., walk a few yards to the nearest ski slope, snap on and start a full day's skiing by breakfast time. For Americans and other skiers arriving in Paris on international flights, the airline that runs the service to the slopes, has an early afternoon connecting flight.

The 1,500 people who have landed on the slopes would have been 2,000 had the weather cooperated. However, when the weather does what comes naturally high in the mountains—when it snows—the planes land at Chambéry, a flatland airport some

Planes Connect Cities to Slopes

50 miles away, and the passengers are brought in by bus. The bus ride adds more than two hours to the travel time, for a total of four hours from Paris, still less than half the time required by train and bus.

Fog and snow have forced 30 percent of the flights to flatland airports in the last two months.

The airline is hoping to cut the number of non-slope landings and take-offs even further by setting up Instrument Landing Systems similar to those used on major airports, to guide the plane through bad weather onto the airstrip.

Too Close to Strip

Courchevel will not be getting the ILS arrangement. One ridge there, sharp, majestic and agreeable to the tourist's eye, is just a little too close to the airstrip to make an instrument landing a comfortable affair. Meribel, on the other side of the mountain, less than half-an-hour away by road—five minutes by air in clear weather—will be getting the ILS. There, the approach to the airstrip follows a valley, allowing for much greater security in a blind landing.

Because of Air Alpes' prowess and calculations, few passengers are impressed by the technical feat of dropping a 57-ton aircraft gently on the side of a mountain at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Of course, it's no ordinary landing strip and it's no ordinary plane.

The airstrip at Courchevel was

bowed out of the mountain 10 years ago. Small enough—1,000 feet long—to fit in most municipal sports stadiums, it slopes at an average of 15 degrees. This gives incoming planes, which start their landing at the lower end, an uphill run that slows them as soon as their wheels touch.

Planes take off from the top of the strip, thus gaining speed by rolling downhill.

The plane is the De Havilland of Canada Twin Otter, a current generation Short Take-Off and Landing craft that Michel Ziegler, the president and chief pilot of Air Alpes, had been looking for since he founded the airline in 1961. The Twin Otter, which carries 18 passengers, was designed to provide a link between Canadian towns and settlements where only short airstrips could be chopped out of the surrounding forests.

Mr. Ziegler realized that when the Twin Otter's short take-off run—700 feet on the books—was combined with the advantage of the airport's slope, scheduled airline service with a multi-engine plane was possible.

Now, Air Alpes pilots say they have developed their technique to a point where they regularly land the fully loaded plane or take it up after a run of 250 feet.

Soon, the service grew as almost every major resort in the French Alps built an airport and asked Air Alpes to set up a taxi service. There are now some 15 airports in the French Alps and a project afoot in the Swiss and Italian Alps to build them. Mr. Ziegler has been asked to help set up this network and one in Nepal, where the Himalayas can be twice as high as the Alps.

Republic Realizes

"The republic knows equally well there is very little likelihood of unity in the immediate future," he added. "The financial burden on Dublin of sustaining the same standard of living with the social benefits in the South as well as the North, and also sustaining the contribution which we make to Northern Ireland, would be enormous."

But the border should become progressively less important, he said, after both the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic join the Common Market. That would raise the republic's standard of living and make "all the other things become easier."

There is "much misunderstanding" abroad of Britain's position in Ireland, Mr. Heath said—even in some of the highest circles in the United States, though Mr. T. hasten to add, the President.

This was evidently a reference to critical comments by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass. The point is that the great majority in Ulster, the prime minister said, are Protestants and want to remain attached to Britain. It is therefore not "a colonial situation."

Mr. Heath's Conservative government is expected shortly to take a new policy initiative on Northern Ireland. It will try to attract the Catholic opposition, now boycotting the provincial parliament at Stormont, back into the political system. One likely proposal is to give Catholics a fixed number of positions in the Stormont government, a larger share than their 33 percent of the population. Historically, it has been a Protestant government. There may also be some relaxation of

McCloskey Vs Nixon: What the Hell Do You Say?

By David S. Broder

CONCORD, N.H.—"It's like running against Shirley Temple," the candidate exclaimed, as he talked to a group of supporters for the New Hampshire cable television network here last week. "What the hell do you say?"

If anyone should be able to answer that question, Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey is the man, for he won his seat in Congress five years ago by upsetting the famous former child star in a California special election.

But even the longest victory over Little Miss Marker did not prepare McCloskey for his present task of campaigning against a President who is reopening China to American eyes.

Like the rest of his countrymen, the 44-year-old congressman spent the first two hours Tuesday watching Richard Nixon on television. Then he came to the TV studio to offer his thoughts.

No Debates

"A political campaign really should be a matter of debate on the major issues of our time," McCloskey said in a low-pitched voice as he talked. "I have the difficulty that the President has chosen to go to Peking for most of the two weeks preceding the election, and while a lot of his cabinet secretaries have come through New Hampshire I haven't been able to get any of them to debate with me on the issues of our time—the war, truth in government, the position of the Justice Depart-

"I have to admire him... The only question is: Do you want a master politician in the White House?"



ment on civil rights, the Southern strategy."

"Hold it," the director broke in. "You're talking much lower now. I'm not picking you up at all."

"Maybe that shows I'm not qualified to be President," McCloskey shot back, and began his speech over in a louder voice.

The problem in the studio was symbolic of what has overtaken McCloskey in the final stage of an eight-month effort to challenge Mr. Nixon from the anti-war, liberal Republican flank.

With the President in Peking on his massively publicized "Journey for Peace," McCloskey found it "picked up at all" by the New Hampshire electorate.

His crowds were small and the deficit that has plagued his campaign since last October has kept him from buying a single minute of radio and television time.

Only last Wednesday did Concord attorney Robert Reno and campaign manager Al Toffler put together pledges of \$15,000 for a

minimal program of radio and TV spots starting next Wednesday, and two half-hours on the Manchester television station.

Despite these difficulties, McCloskey is not softening his criticisms of the President one iota, and his youthful campaign organization is going full blast. The wall charts in the dilapidated, poorly heated, third-floor campaign office show McCloskey's canvassers—mainly high school students and a few of their parents and teachers—have reached about two-thirds of the state's voters. They are aiming to distribute 150,000 pieces of McCloskey literature door-to-door over the weekend.

Overall New Hampshire campaign manager Mike Brewer says a canvass shows a "hard-core" McCloskey vote of 14 to 16 percent and another 10 to 15 percent "leaners," leading Brewer to believe that "if we get a chunk of the independents to come over, we could go as high as 35 percent."

If McCloskey runs that well

and Mr. Nixon's other challenger, conservative Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio, takes his share of the vote, the President could suffer an embarrassment in the first post-China political referendum.

But the published polls show no such result, and the more likely possibility is that McCloskey may call it quits after New Hampshire.

He has said publicly he will withdraw if he receives less than 20 percent of the vote, and Tuesday he added that he would have to do better than that to secure financing for later tests.

Facing a possible \$60,000 deficit on his \$400,000 national campaign (one-third of it spent here), McCloskey said he could not possibly go "whole hog" again until the Massachusetts primary on April 25.

Even that is contingent on the New Hampshire results, and to many of his own workers, it seems unlikely the campaign will survive beyond this state. George Murphy, the San Francisco newspaperman who has been the campaign press secretary, has already announced he is returning to his old job on March 8—win or lose. And McCloskey himself has been talking with increasing frequency of going back to California in March to fight for his House seat.

Two conservative Republicans have already filed in his substantial redrawn Northern California 17th District, and McCloskey must decide by March 10 whether to take them on.

Reviewing his options, he said, "I'd guess I will bounce back or lose. And McCloskey himself has been talking with increasing frequency of going back to California in March to fight for his House seat."

But if New Hampshire is the "Last Hurrah" for his presidential bid, the former Marine is going out with his guns blazing. At the Peterborough Town Hall Monday evening, he said of the China trip:

Few Hear Him

"I'm delighted to see the President now attempt to break down the barriers he was so instrumental in erecting and maintaining in the 1950s and 1960s. The fact and its timing are wonderful for asking voters' minds off the Vietnam war and the problems of crime and unemployment and inflation. I have to admit, however, for what he's doing, it's one of the great master political strokes of all time. The only question is, do you want a master politician in the White House?"

McCloskey's problem is that even if he wins, these things are not to be believed. "I've seen about that President, few of them have heard McCloskey say them. There were only 43 people on hand for the early evening meeting in Peterborough."

Vienna a Transit Point for Soviet Jews Going to—and From—Israel

By Richard Homan

VIENNA (NYT)—Forty-five Jews from the Soviet republic of Georgia climbed out of the Chopin Express at Vienna's East Railroad Station last week and unloaded their possessions—suitcases, cardboard boxes, transistor radios, bags of bread, sacks of vine leaves, jugs of wine, buckets of goat's milk cheese.

Within minutes they were on their way by bus to a rented castle outside Vienna where they were to be screened and processed by Sochnut, a private Jewish immigration agency, before being put on El Al flights to Israel in a day or two.

In another section of Vienna, 30 Jews from Georgia are living almost penniless in a dilapidated tenement building. They have been to Israel and did not like it. Some are waiting for permission to return to the Soviet Union and the others want to stay in Vienna.

A few days ago, the police had to be called to break up a confrontation between Soviet Jews on their way to Israel and Soviet Jews on their way back. The Austrian Communist party newspaper called it a "stone-throwing demonstration." The Viennese authorities called it "a heated discussion."

About the same time, two Jews who hold prominent positions in the Soviet Union and who had just visited Soviet emigrants in Israel chose Vienna as the site of a news conference to denounce living conditions in Israel. They pledged that they would "enlighten" those Jews who still want to leave the Soviet Union "as to what they might be up against in Israel."

Much to the chagrin of officially neutral Austria, its once discreet role as middleman in one of the most provocative East-West issues has suddenly become a potential threat to the continuation of its good relations with both sides. An absolute

refusal by Austrian officials to discuss the situation publicly or privately, with foreign or Austrian newsmen, underscores the sensitivity of the issue.

The Jewish agency officials who meet the emigrants at the train and process them at the Schoenua Castle, 25 miles south of Vienna, shun publicity, refuse to talk to newsmen and warn the emigrants not to talk. The guarded castle is off limits to outsiders.

Since Moscow began allowing the emigration of Jews in large numbers a year ago, virtually all of those going to Israel have come through Vienna. Most come by the Chopin Express, which arrives early each morning after a two-day, 1,200-mile trip from Moscow. A few come by Aeroflot plane.

After being processed, the emigrants are flown to Israel. When the scheduled El Al flights are not adequate, flights are added. In December, El Al began using jumbo jets to handle the overflow.

In 1971, according to Jewish

sources here, 13,000 Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union, including 9,000 in December. Last month, 2,400 people left. The Jewish sources' estimates made by Russians here that 20,000 Jews have emigrated so far.

It is more difficult to learn the number of disgruntled Jews who have attempted to return to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Embassy here, where they must apply to regain their citizenship, will not discuss the matter. In a comprehensive examination of Soviet Jewish emigration, Dis Presse, Vienna's leading newspaper, said this month that two to three dozen had applied for permission to return to the Soviet Union in 1972.

The news conference here by two Jews who hold prominent positions in the Soviet Union—Mervin Kashoyan, chief editor of New Times, and Solomon Gililov, a professor at Moscow University—was part of a campaign by Soviet officials to discourage emigration by drawing a

bleak picture of life in Israel.

A full page of letters and interviews with disgruntled emigrants in Israel and Vienna was published by Moscow's Literary Gazette last month. Novosti, an official Soviet press agency, has published a brochure titled, "The Deceived Speak Out—Documents About the Condition of Immigrants in Israel" which it distributes to the emigrants as they board the Chopin Express.

"It was disturbing to see under what miserable conditions former Soviet citizens have to live in Israel," Mr. Gililov said at the news conference.

"Should there be former Soviet citizens who like it in Israel, there is nothing to be said against it. However, many—all too many—told us they would like to return to the Soviet Union immediately if only they had the opportunity."

"According to information which we received in Israel and which we could not verify ourselves, 90 percent of the Soviet emigrants would like to return to the

Soviet Union. However, it is not easy to leave Israel."

Mr. Kashoyan, a Georgian, said he had met many disillusioned Georgian Jews in Israel. "I think if I report all that back in Georgia, there will be hardly another Georgian Jew who will want to go to Israel," he said.

But the 45 Georgian Jews, a third of them children, who clambered out of the Chopin Express here this morning were buoyant despite the two-day train ride and the grueling and, by some descriptions, sputter final inspection they are given by Soviet customs and immigration officials at the Soviet-Hungarian border.

"Shalom," a chubby girl carrying a transistor radio and bulging suitcase said softly to the middle-aged woman from the Jewish agency who greeted her on the platform.

"Shalom, shalom," a man in his 70s, through a two-day stubble of beard, as he shook hands with strangers and hugged a baggage carrier.

AUSTRIA

Europe's hospitable vacation country, is only a telephone call away. For information about Austria, please contact the Austrian National Tourist Office.

VIENNA: Hotel Sacher, 101, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Hotel Imperial, 111, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Hotel Sacher, 101, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

INNSBRUCK: Hotel Sacher, 101, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Hotel Imperial, 111, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

SAALBURG-GO: Hotel Winkler, 101, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Hotel Imperial, 111, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE

PARIS: Hotel Sacher, 101, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Hotel Imperial, 111, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

BRUSSELS: Hotel Sacher, 101, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Hotel Imperial, 111, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

BERLIN: Hotel Sacher, 101, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Hotel Imperial, 111, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

MUNICH: Hotel Sacher, 101, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Hotel Imperial, 111, Maria Theresienstrasse, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

HOLIDAY INN

To us, you're not a customer, you're a person. And we take good care of people... with standard comforts like heated pools, big rooms with free TV, modern bathrooms with showers, year-round air conditioning, well-to-well carpeting, bars, restaurants, lounges, free parking—and strictly personal attention. Stay at Holiday Inn. We'll take very good care of you.

Holiday Inns: Amsterdam Airport, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Brussels Airport, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Luxembourg Airport, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Rome Airport, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

Opening soon: Washington, D.C., Tel. 1 23 23 23. New York, Tel. 1 23 23 23. Los Angeles, Tel. 1 23 23 23.

Eurobonds

Two Issues Will Provide a Test For Short-Term Trend on Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI)—A key test for the short-term trend on Eurobond rates is shaping up this week.

Two otherwise mundane issues, caught by the continuing weakness of the dollar on foreign exchange markets and West Germany's sharp defensive action, have been catapulted to the status of bellwethers.

One, a 100 million deutsche mark issue from Sweden's Investorbank of Stockholm, expected at 8 3/4 percent, will test whether last week's leading rate cuts by the Bundesbank will be translated into lower coupons on foreign DM issues.

The other, a \$25 million offering from Motorola, will establish whether the climate for dollar bonds has improved.

The bond market is still very much overshadowed by uncertainty about the dollar's production of a slight erosion of dollar-bond prices on the secondary market last week. But given the dollar's weakness on exchange markets over the past two weeks, the effects on bond prices have been minimal compared to recent similar situations.

The major question to be answered this week is whether the Bundesbank's rate cuts (of a percentage point in both the discount and Lombard rates when only half-point slices had been anticipated) were aimed exclusively at stemming the unwanted

inflow of dollars or whether, in addition, the central bank decided that the market is sufficiently liquid to warrant such moves.

If the latter reason is true, demand for the Swedish bond should be strong enough—two or more times oversubscribed—to allow bankers to price the loan at par instead of the small discount originally envisaged. (One non-German banker in the Swedish syndicate described the demand as "fantastic.")

The 6 3/4 percent coupon on DM bonds is only three weeks old and only one—the prestigious World Bank issue—has been priced at par. In fact, there had been some question before the Bundesbank acted as to whether the 6 3/4 percent level was sustainable. Today, the question is whether the demand is strong enough to justify a move to a 6 1/2 percent coupon on the next DM issue.

A decline in these rates would not doubt pull the rate on international French franc bonds down to 7 percent and the rate on guilders down to 6 1/4. As a result, the differential between dollar and non-dollar bonds would either widen, enhancing the appeal of dollar bonds, or encourage a sympathetic decline in dollar rates to maintain the existing differential of between 1 and 1 1/4 percentage points.

Managers of the Motorola issue say they "reserve the right to reduce the coupon," if market

Economic Indicators			
WEEKLY COMPARISONS			
	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	112.5	112.2	111.0
Consumer in circ...	\$50,738,000	\$50,738,000	\$50,738,000
Total Inv...	\$84,922,000	\$84,922,000	\$84,922,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,418,000	2,418,000	2,418,000
Auto production...	177,000	177,000	177,000
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	3,488,000	3,488,000	3,488,000
Freight car loadings...	457,312	457,312	457,312
Electric power gen...	32,785,000	32,785,000	32,785,000
Business failures...	230	235	179

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS			
	7 Dec.	Prior Month	1970
Employed	50,123,000	50,123,000	50,123,000
Unemployed	5,123,000	5,123,000	5,123,000
Money supply	\$123,000,000	\$123,000,000	\$123,000,000
Industrial production	107.5	107.5	107.5
Consumer's Price Index	125.0	125.0	125.0
Personal Income	\$583,000,000	\$583,000,000	\$583,000,000
Exports	\$3,585,000	\$3,585,000	\$3,585,000
Imports	\$4,152,000	\$4,152,000	\$4,152,000
Contract Awards	155	155	155
Motor Vehicle Inventories	\$100,790,000	\$100,790,000	\$100,790,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is based on the Bureau's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is based on the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are reported by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

conditions change, to 7 3/4 percent. The issue, double-A-rated by Standard & Poor's, is considered to be "generously priced" with the anticipated 8 percent (Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

N.Y. Stocks Continue to Advance, Dow Jones Registers a Gain for the 14th Consecutive Week

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The long, cold winter and other problems have dampened public and business sentiment somewhat and spread a chill over some segments of the nation's economy. A result has been a general malaise and a rather hesitant beginning in economic activity for a year that has been widely heralded as a prospective record-breaker.

Business volume in the first two months of 1972 has not been as robust as many forecasters had hoped for. It is predicted of a gain of around \$100 billion in the gross national product are to be realized this year. But some able economists and business statistics have been achieved and there are enough signs of an imminent thaw in other sectors to embolden the optimists.

Although some economists have already begun to shade their sharply elevated year-end economic projections a bit, the rejections have generally not been of any great magnitude. Real wages could be upward adjusted later as the economy responds to the wide opening set by Washington to the fiscal and monetary faucets. Some observers feel the case has been excessive.

The stock market still seems to be banking on a big and prosperous business year in 1972. Although the market has moved cautiously in recent weeks, it has retained all of its hefty post-Thanksgiving advance and stoutly resisted the correction that

many analysts had been expecting. By virtue of a fair-sized gain on Friday, the market last week gained ground for the 14th week in a row.

The January survey of the National Association of Purchasing Management may have been a precursor of a faster-throbbing economy. That respected sound-

ing of the nation's leading businesses found that new orders, production and forward commitments by a wide range of companies all showed substantial improvement last month.

Two reports issued last week seemed to confirm the optimistic tenor of the purchasing group's data. One was the government's

monthly report on durable-goods orders and the other was the McGraw-Hill survey of business's capital-spending plans.

The Commerce Department said that orders for durables had climbed by a sharp \$2.5 billion, or 7.9 percent, in January to \$34.6 billion, with the transportation group showing particular strength. Shipments of durables also had a notable rise of 4.2 percent last month.

Even more encouraging than the durable situation was the latest McGraw-Hill Capital-Spending survey. Its check-up revealed that U.S. business now plans to spend \$80.5 billion for new plants and equipment in 1972, or 11 percent more than it did last year.

McGraw-Hill attributed the high level of planned outlays to businessmen's "growing confidence in the overall economy and their need to remain competitive." The 11 percent increase planned is a 4 percentage point hike over business's fall survey and 2 percentage points above the figure projected in the survey taken in late November and December by two government agencies.

One major sector of the economy that has not been as ebullient as the economic optimists would like is the retail area. Consumer hesitancy might be explained in part, at least, by the fact that higher withholding of federal taxes this year and increased state levies have cut

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Advances outnumbered declines by a small margin on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market last week as the trading pace slowed.

Both markets were practically unchanged during the first three trading sessions but then moved ahead on Friday. The exchange and the counter market were closed on Monday in observance of Washington's Birthday.

The opening on Friday was touched off by the news that the First National City Bank had cut its floating prime rate to 4 3/8 percent from 4 1/2 percent.

Another bullish factor announced on Friday was that after seasonal adjustments the wholesale price index for January increased at a slower rate than in December.

Brokers described the first three sessions last week as mainly a contest between "bargain hunters and profit-takers," with neither having the advantage.

Also helping to buoy prices was the generally favorable reaction to the visit of President Nixon to China and the news that durable goods orders rose 7.9 percent in January from December.

The exchange's price index closed on Friday at 27.95, up 0.21 from the preceding Friday.

Turnover fell to 23,922,489 shares from 30,069,065 shares the week before. A total of 53 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded against 75 blocks the week before.

The big buyer on the Amex was Syntex, which soared 1 1/4 to 106 7/8 in heavy trading. The company last week reported higher profits for the January quarter.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed at 123.53, up 1.54 for the week.

Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Chg
Aluminum	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
Amex	27 9/16	27 9/16	+ 0.21
Amex 100	106 7/8	106 7/8	+ 1 1/4
Amex 200	210 1/2	210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 300	310 1/2	310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 400	410 1/2	410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 500	510 1/2	510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 600	610 1/2	610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 700	710 1/2	710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 800	810 1/2	810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 900	910 1/2	910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1000	1010 1/2	1010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1100	1110 1/2	1110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1200	1210 1/2	1210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1300	1310 1/2	1310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1400	1410 1/2	1410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1500	1510 1/2	1510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1600	1610 1/2	1610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1700	1710 1/2	1710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1800	1810 1/2	1810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 1900	1910 1/2	1910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2000	2010 1/2	2010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2100	2110 1/2	2110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2200	2210 1/2	2210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2300	2310 1/2	2310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2400	2410 1/2	2410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2500	2510 1/2	2510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2600	2610 1/2	2610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2700	2710 1/2	2710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2800	2810 1/2	2810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 2900	2910 1/2	2910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3000	3010 1/2	3010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3100	3110 1/2	3110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3200	3210 1/2	3210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3300	3310 1/2	3310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3400	3410 1/2	3410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3500	3510 1/2	3510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3600	3610 1/2	3610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3700	3710 1/2	3710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3800	3810 1/2	3810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 3900	3910 1/2	3910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4000	4010 1/2	4010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4100	4110 1/2	4110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4200	4210 1/2	4210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4300	4310 1/2	4310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4400	4410 1/2	4410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4500	4510 1/2	4510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4600	4610 1/2	4610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4700	4710 1/2	4710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4800	4810 1/2	4810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 4900	4910 1/2	4910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5000	5010 1/2	5010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5100	5110 1/2	5110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5200	5210 1/2	5210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5300	5310 1/2	5310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5400	5410 1/2	5410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5500	5510 1/2	5510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5600	5610 1/2	5610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5700	5710 1/2	5710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5800	5810 1/2	5810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 5900	5910 1/2	5910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6000	6010 1/2	6010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6100	6110 1/2	6110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6200	6210 1/2	6210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6300	6310 1/2	6310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6400	6410 1/2	6410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6500	6510 1/2	6510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6600	6610 1/2	6610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6700	6710 1/2	6710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6800	6810 1/2	6810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 6900	6910 1/2	6910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7000	7010 1/2	7010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7100	7110 1/2	7110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7200	7210 1/2	7210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7300	7310 1/2	7310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7400	7410 1/2	7410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7500	7510 1/2	7510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7600	7610 1/2	7610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7700	7710 1/2	7710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7800	7810 1/2	7810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 7900	7910 1/2	7910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8000	8010 1/2	8010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8100	8110 1/2	8110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8200	8210 1/2	8210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8300	8310 1/2	8310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8400	8410 1/2	8410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8500	8510 1/2	8510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8600	8610 1/2	8610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8700	8710 1/2	8710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8800	8810 1/2	8810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 8900	8910 1/2	8910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9000	9010 1/2	9010 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9100	9110 1/2	9110 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9200	9210 1/2	9210 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9300	9310 1/2	9310 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9400	9410 1/2	9410 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9500	9510 1/2	9510 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9600	9610 1/2	9610 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9700	9710 1/2	9710 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9800	9810 1/2	9810 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 9900	9910 1/2	9910 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amex 10000	10010 1/2	10010 1/2	+ 1 1/2

Commer. Industrials driving the high; low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous session in bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers. All prices are not actual transaction prices; representative interdealer prices at which business was done are indicated. Prices do not include retail markup. Sales supplied by NASD.				High Low Last Chg			
ACAD Corp	192	286	40	+74	+46		
ADA Financial	151	136 1/2	136 1/2	- 1/4			
Adelphi Ind	15	15	15	- 1/4			
AIO Inc	3	3	3	- 1/4			
AITS Inc	279	464	256	4	- 3/4		
Alco Ind	269	269	269	1/2			
Alco Corp	269	269 1/2	172 1/2	4			
Alco Ind	279	464	4	- 1/4			
AVI Ind	145	246	45	+14			
Accelerator Inc	147	77 1/2	56	- 5/8			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			
Accel Ind	1	1	1	- 1/4			

H.R. BLOCK

EXECUTIVE TAX SERVICE

FOR APPOINTMENT: 022-477533;
7 Avenue Krieg,
1211 GENEVA 17, Switzerland.

BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

NOW IS THE TIME

to benefit from OVER-THE-COUNTER GROWTH STOCKS, the new quarterly service for investors. OTCGS reports solely on those companies whose sales and profits are expanding at high rates, and whose stocks offer a corresponding opportunity for price appreciation. Over the past 4 years, earnings of the average OTCGS have risen 131%; during the same period, total profits of all U.S. corporations have fallen 30%.

A company's success in boosting profits is the proven path to investment success; growth stock investors reap the largest rewards over a period of time. In addition, OTCGS concentrates on companies which are generally in their early stages of growth, and their success has very often gone unnoticed so that they have few competitors.

Let us send you the current issue of OTCGS, which covers some 166 companies selling at an average price/earnings ratio of 23 and expanding profits 40% yearly. The price of an annual subscription is \$30. Simply fill in the order form and mail it to us today. If not entirely satisfied, full refund guaranteed.

JOHN S. HEROLD, INC.

35 Mason St., Greenwich, Conn., U.S.A. 06830.

Please send me: OVER-THE-COUNTER GROWTH STOCKS, the new quarterly service for investors wishing to own stocks which are compounding their profits at rapid rates.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

☐ Enclosed is \$30 ☐ Bill me

This subscription not assignable without your consent HT-28

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	51,000 High	Low	Last	Net
Abt 1/2 1980	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1981	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1982	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1983	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1984	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1985	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1986	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1987	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1988	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1989	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1990	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1991	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1992	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1993	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1994	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1995	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1996	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1997	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1998	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1999	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2000	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2001	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2002	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2003	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2004	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2005	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2006	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2007	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2008	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2009	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2010	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2011	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2012	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2013	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2014	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2015	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2016	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2017	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2018	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2019	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2020	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2021	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2022	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2023	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2024	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2025	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2026	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2027	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2028	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2029	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2030	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2031	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2032	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2033	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2034	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2035	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2036	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2037	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2038	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2039	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2040	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2041	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2042	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2043	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2044	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2045	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2046	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2047	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2048	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2049	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2050	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2051	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2052	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2053	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2054	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2055	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2056	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2057	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2058	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2059	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2060	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2061	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2062	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2063	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2064	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2065	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2066	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2067	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2068	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2069	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2070	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2071	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2072	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2073	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2074	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2075	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2076	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2077	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2078	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2079	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2080	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2081	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2082	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2083	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2084	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2085	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2086	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2087	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2088	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2089	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2090	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2091	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2092	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2093	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2094	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2095	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2096	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2097	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2098	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2099	100	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2100	100	99	100	-1/2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net								
Bonds	51,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Bonds	51,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Bonds	51,000	High	Low	Last	Net	Bonds	51,000	High	Low	Last	Net
Abt 1/2 1980	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1980	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1980	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1980	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1981	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1981	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1981	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1981	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1982	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1982	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1982	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1982	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1983	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1983	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1983	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1983	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1984	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1984	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1984	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1984	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1985	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1985	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1985	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1985	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1986	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1986	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1986	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1986	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1987	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1987	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1987	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1987	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1988	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1988	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1988	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1988	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1989	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1989	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1989	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1989	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1990	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1990	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1990	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1990	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1991	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1991	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1991	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1991	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1992	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1992	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1992	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1992	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1993	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1993	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1993	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1993	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1994	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1994	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1994	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1994	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1995	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1995	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1995	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1995	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1996	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1996	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1996	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1996	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1997	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1997	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1997	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1997	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1998	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1998	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1998	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1998	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 1999	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1999	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1999	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 1999	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2000	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2000	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2000	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2000	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2001	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2001	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2001	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2001	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2002	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2002	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2002	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2002	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2003	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2003	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2003	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2003	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2004	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2004	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2004	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2004	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2005	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2005	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2005	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2005	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2006	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2006	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2006	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2006	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2007	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2007	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2007	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2007	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2008	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2008	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2008	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2008	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2009	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2009	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2009	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2009	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2010	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2010	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2010	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2010	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2011	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2011	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2011	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2011	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2012	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2012	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2012	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2012	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2013	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2013	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2013	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2013	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2014	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2014	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2014	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2014	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2015	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2015	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2015	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2015	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2016	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2016	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2016	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2016	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2017	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2017	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2017	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2017	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2018	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2018	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2018	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2018	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2019	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2019	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2019	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2019	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2020	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2020	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2020	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2020	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2021	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2021	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2021	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2021	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2022	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2022	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2022	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2022	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2023	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2023	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2023	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2023	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2024	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2024	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2024	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2024	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2025	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2025	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2025	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2025	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2026	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2026	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2026	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2026	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2027	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2027	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2027	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2027	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2028	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2028	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2028	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2028	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2029	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2029	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2029	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2029	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2030	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2030	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2030	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2030	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2031	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2031	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2031	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2031	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2032	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2032	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2032	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2032	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2033	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2033	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2033	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2033	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2034	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2034	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2034	100	99	99	100	-1/2	Abt 1/2 2034	100	99	99	100	-1/2
Abt 1/2 2035	100	99																					

PEANUTS

B.C.

L.I.L. ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIAZRD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS: WE ALL NEED MORE, FRANKLIN DID YOU HEAR THAT? AND WE ALL NEED MEMORIES... WITHOUT GOOD MEMORIES LIFE CAN BE PRETTY SKUNKIE... I HAD THREE GOOD MEMORIES ONCE... BUT I FORGOT WHAT THEY WERE!

B.C.: WANNA PLAY HIDE AND SEEK? YEAH! WHAT ARE WE SEEKING? IN YOUR CASE I THINK IT'S PUBERTY!

L.I.L. ABNER: WELCOME TO NEBRASKA Population 1,468,101! GULP! IT'LL TAKE US A LIFETIME TO FIND OUT WHICH ONE... -MAKES TH' WORST APPLE PIE- NOT IF WE USE TH' SMART WAY- TRUCK DRIVERS EAT MORE APPLE PIE THAN ANYBODY!!

BEETLE BAILEY: SARGE, DID YOU SEND BEETLE OUT TO GET YOU A LARGE PIZZA? YES, SIR, YOU WANT SOME OF IT? NO, THANKS

MISS PEACH: EXACTLY WHAT IS TROUBLING YOU, IRA? AH... IF I KNEW THE ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION, WOULD YOU BE SITTING THERE NOW?

BUZ SAWYER: AN' HIS GUY SAYS YOUR UNCLE'S IN TOWN, FRANKY, AN' UNCLE? NAH, I GOT NO FAMILY, I'M AN ORPHIN. BUT REMEMBER THE OLD GAFFER WITH A LIMOUSINE AND CHAUFFEUR WHO WAS LOOKING FOR YOU YESTIDY? YEAH, MAYBE HE'S DE SAME ONE, FRANKY. HOKAY! SO IF SOME RICH OLD GUY WISHES TO MAKE AN ACQUAINTANCE AND BE KINFOLKS, I'LL GO ALONG - WHO DE GAG, DAT IS IF HE'S RICH ENOUGH! YEAH, WHY NOT? MAYBE WE CAN ROLL HIM FOR A HUNNED OR TWO!

WIAZRD of ID: WE CAUGHT THIS MAN SHOPLIFTING - GET WELL CARDS. I JUST WANTED TO CONSOLE A SICK FRIEND. HOW TOUCHING! WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH HIM? HE'S A CLEPTO.

REX MORGAN M.D.: ALEX, I HAVE NO QUESTION THAT EVERYTHING HAS BEEN UP IN THE AIR ABOUT BOARD WITH YOU AND THE YOUNG WAITRESS - BUT I THINK YOU'LL AGREE THE RELATIONSHIP CAN BE MISUNDERSTOOD! BY WHOM, ROBERT? BY ANYONE IN THIS UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY! BUT YOU CERTAINLY AREN'T GOING TO PAY ATTENTION TO AN ANONYMOUS PHONE CALL! LET'S LEAVE IT THIS WAY, PROFESSOR! IN THE INTEREST OF ALL CONCERNED, INCLUDING THIS BUZZY JENSEN, YOU HAD BEST NOT SEE HER ANYMORE! START EATING YOUR MEALS ELSEWHERE! WOODY'S IS NOT THE ONLY RESTAURANT IN TOWN!

POGO: TO THE GREAT, GREGARIOUS GROUP GREETINGS! NOW, THE REALISTIC, REASONABLE AND RIGHTHOUSLY RIGHT REASON FOR THIS GATHERING IS... We're the only ones left. TUT TUT... WE MUST EXAMINE OUR ORIENTAL TRADE EXCHANGE BASIS. Let's take laundry service - do we get as much back as we send out? YEAH, BUT NOT RIGHT! WE'RE ALWAYS HANGIN' AROUND. NEVER GET TO GO ANYWHERE.

RIP KIRBY: KIRBY KEEPS AN EARLY RENDEZVOUS. AH, HERE COMES THE OUTSPOKEN MISS TEMPER STEELE NOW! GUESS I'LL SOON LEARN WHAT'S ON HER EXPLOSIVE MIND... GOOD MORNING, TEMPER. I- MIND IF I ASK WHERE WE'RE GOING? JUST WANT TO BE SURE WE'RE NOT BEING FOLLOWED. I DON'T TRUST ANYBODY THESE DAYS... YOU'RE ALONE FOR A CHANGE, GOOD! FOLLOW ME, RIP...

BLONDIE

WILL YOU WASH THE DISHES FOR ME, DEAR? NOPE. I WAS JUST TESTING YOU! ACTUALLY, THE DISHES ARE ALREADY WASHED. I WAS FOOLING, TOO! I WOULD'VE BEEN HAPPY TO WASH THEM. AFTER ALL THESE YEARS YOU'D THINK I'D KNOW BETTER.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the duplicate deal shown here East has to choose between bidding safely and gambling. This East player decided to gamble, and came away with a top score.

West opened one diamond and North made a take-out double, even though he was three points short of the normal 15-point standard—his diamond jack was not worth counting.

East redoubled, and South tried one spade, hoping to escape disaster. However West was in a position to double for penalties. After West's double East had to make the final decision. He was certain that the rest of the field would play three no-trump, or perhaps four hearts, scoring somewhere between 400 and 450. Could he beat these scores by defending one spade doubled?

He decided that he could beat the contract three tricks and collect 500, so he passed. He also knew that two down, or 300, would be disaster.

West led the diamond king and East discouraged a diamond continuation by playing the six. The spade ten was the next lead, and dummy's jack was captured by the king. East returned the spade two and South's worthless-looking spades became worth a trick: After the six forced the nine and the ace, South had the eight-seven against West's queen-three.

Now it was a question of control. South led a club to the queen in his hand and West won with the king and cashed the spade queen. A diamond was led to East's ace, and a third diamond led forced South to ruff with his master trump.

A club drove out East's ace and he had to lead a heart. Dummy's ace won and South was able to cash a club trick. But that was it. West claimed the last three tricks with the spade three and two winning diamonds.

The result was down three—a success for East's gamble.

SOLUTION TO FRIDAY'S PUZZLE

FRAN	ELBE	APOL
LANA	KEED	LIMIT
AIANT	DALLI	TRADE
WIAAC	EDITH	HCAROV
SODIAS	HOEN	
JAVILOR	EGGS	SHRILL
RUWEN	DRAIG	ALICE
ADOM	WILL	LAIT
HIEN	DRAIT	IDEST
POSITION	JOINTS	
NESE	DERMA	
HALMAN	RIHROS	MKLY
AGETIS	EMIT	OSLO
NAVEER	ANICE	GOAT
DREISIS	SITTEIR	KINIE

Neither side was vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
10	Dbl	Redbl	1♠
Dbl	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

DENNIS THE MENACE

MR. WILSON AN' ME ARE MAKIN' A SPERIMENT... I'M STAYIN' AWAY ALL WEEK AND HE'S SEEN' IF HE MISSES ME!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NYKAL
FARIE
RATVAC
LICKEF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: AORTA FAULT ALWAYS JACKAL
Answer: How not to leave a door if you don't want them to steal a vase—"A-JAR"

BOOKS

LEAF STORM AND OTHER STORIES
By Gabriel Garcia Marquez. Translated from the Spanish by Gregory Rabassa. 146 pp. Harper & Row. \$5.50.
Reviewed by Alfred Kazin

LEAF Storm and Other Stories is Gabriel Garcia Marquez's first book, begun when he was 19. In some of these beautiful early stories—"The Handsomest Drowned Man in the World," "A Very Old Man with Enormous Wings," "The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship"—Marquez's typical double vision of the natural world as inherently a fable, a story to be told and retold rather than something "real," expresses itself with perfect charm.

The handsomest drowned man is a native of a fishing village who in death becomes superlative and magnificent, a young god, until he is recognized by his old neighbors. The very old man with enormous wings is an angel who wearily sinks to earth in a poor village and is treated as some bothersome fowl until he clambers off again. A young man constantly sees a great translucent liner sinking before his eyes, but no one else can see it or find any record of this liner being on the high seas.

In each of these stories Marquez takes a theme that in a lesser writer would seem "poetic," a handsome conceit lifted out of a poem by Wallace Stevens but then stopped dead in its narrative tracks. Marquez manages to make a story out of each of these—not too ambitious, but just graceful enough to be itself. He succeeds because these are stories about wonders, and the wonders become actions.

Marquez as a very young man was already committed to the subject of creatures working out all their destinies. In every Marquez work a whole historical cycle is lived through, by character after character. And each cycle is like a miniature history of the world from the creation to the final holocaust. Marquez is writing that history line by line, very slowly indeed in each place of writing (the slowness of pace is part of his manner, his mystique; he sees things in a long-held, early powerful light).

The upshot narrative sequence Marquez reminds us of the subtlest imaginations of the 20th century. But I would guess that Marquez owes this technique to his vision of the mad repetitiveness of history in his native Colombia, whose 20th-century history has been dominated by civil wars that are the background of everything he writes.

The title story itself encompasses so much of the perverse, insistent, weirdly lasting solitude that Marquez describes that you realize what a bond exists between "American" writers, North and South, whose common experience is of a refractory landscape always too much for the most complicated persons who try to find shelter in it.

A French doctor mysteriously appears one day in 1903 in the village of Macondo with a letter of "recommendation" from Col. Aureliano Buendia. Col. Buendia will be a major figure in Marquez's great novel, "One Hundred Years of Solitude," and another colonel, who takes in the French

doctor, may be a first sketch of the fantastic José Arcadio Buendia, who also married his first cousin. But in "Leaf Storm" this colonel is a kindly old man who originally settled in the village as a refugee from the civil wars and lives there with his second wife, his daughter Isabel by his first wife, and his grandson.

The doctor is a queer one. He wears his belt outside the loops on his pants and his trunk holds two cheap shirts, a set of false teeth obviously not his own, a portrait, a formulary and some old French newspapers.

The doctor earns the colonel's lasting gratitude by curing him of an illness. But later, when violence breaks out in the town and some wounded men are placed outside the doctor's door so that he can tend to them, he refuses even to go out to them on the grounds that he has forgotten medicine. "And he turned into a collective disease which gave no respite to Macondo for the rest of his life."

The refusal somehow becomes the most important event in the town's history. Although a banana company establishes itself in Macondo and for a number of years excites and disturbs the inhabitants with visions of industrialization and prosperity before it leaves like a "leaf storm," the marvelous thing about the story is not the outward happening but the bond of hatred and silence that exists between the doctor and the town. They mentally, obsessively feed on each other.

In 1928 the doctor hangs himself from a beam in his house. The colonel is the only person in town who will cut him down and bury him; the town officials try to talk the stranger even in death, refuse a death certificate and defy the colonel to get a coffin.

At the end the colonel gets the coffin out of the house and on his way to the cemetery. "The town remains implacable, 'lurching on the smell' of the stranger in death. The slow working out of the stranger's unfathomable life finally becomes a type of the strangeness and solitude that Macondo itself represents without knowing it."

"By that time the banana company had stopped squeezing us and had left Macondo with the rubbish of the rubbish they'd brought with them. And with them went the leaf storm, the last traces of what prosperous Macondo had been like in 1915. A ruined village was there... occupied by unemployed and angry people who were tormented by a prosperous past and the bitterness of an overwhelming and static present."

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

ACROSS

- 1 Coddle
- 7 Probate court's concern
- 13 Operate a jet
- 14 Of a singing group
- 15 Interpret tarot cards
- 16 Quibbled
- 18 Navigation device
- 19 River, in Spain
- 21 Unravel
- 22 "I poor Yorick"
- 23 Dips
- 25 Undiluted
- 26 Two-year-old sheep
- 27 Withdrew
- 29 Holy woman: Abba
- 30 Toothless
- 32 Kind of bug
- 34 Dolts
- 35 French dream
- 36 Metrical foot
- 39 Regressing
- 43 Long, long

DOWN

- 44 Intersecting lines
- 46 Meadow
- 47 Hawaii's earlier status: Abbr.
- 48 Prongs
- 50 Lawmaking bodies: Abbr.
- 51 Presbyter
- 53 Fresh
- 54 Narratives
- 56 Cal-de-sac
- 57 Plastic for records
- 58 Posture
- 60 Of gulls
- 61 Kind of citizen
- 62 Inclines

ACROSS

- 9 Clothes
- 10 Inert gas
- 11 Like the twin towers of N.Y.
- 12 Promote
- 15 Kind of glass
- 17 Dissuade
- 19 Fixe
- 23 Tract
- 24 Opt
- 27 Restraints
- 28 Prima donnas
- 31 "on your life"
- 32 Spread hay
- 35 Some subscriptions
- 36 Passe
- 37 Eternal
- 38 Heart-shaped
- 39 Native of Odense
- 40 Courty
- 41 Nullifies
- 42 French cap
- 43 Kind of book
- 46 Fortification
- 48 Cicero's tongue
- 52 Italian painter
- 54 Animal fluids
- 56 Army man: Abbr.
- 58 Presidential nickname

Bgr. willing to relocate. (overseas).
 Box 0540, Herald, Para.
 BS ECONOMICS, ex-Finance corps
 army, some teaching, in computer
 experience, actuarial work insur-
 ance firm, U.S. male \$4, free now.
 Para. Box 23208, Herald, Para.

YOUNG WOMAN SEEKS AU PAIR
 at once. Two small children, ex-
 Yale University community. 28-
 30 yrs. Single. 150 Madison
 Ave., New Haven, Conn.
 06516, U.S.A.